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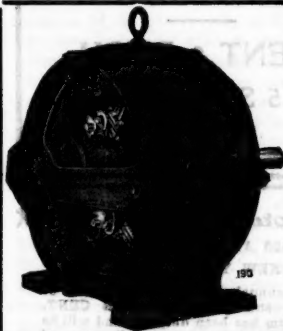
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COMMISSION ON NAVY REORGANIZATION.

A commission to go into the entire subject of the reorganization of the Navy may be provided for in this year's Navy Appropriation bill. It will be authorized not only to investigate, but to make recommendations of plans for reorganization. Although this proposition has been discussed earnestly by the members of the Naval Committee during the past week, it has not progressed to that point at which any definite plans have been agreed to for Navy personnel or organization. There is a general disposition in the committee to provide for a commission consisting of some large shipbuilders, industrial managers, members of Congress and officers of the Navy. It will be appointed by the President immediately after the passage of the bill and be instructed to report at the beginning of next session. The desire on the part of the members of the committee for a commission grows out of the treatment of Admiral Rogers and Chief Constructor Capps on account of their testimony before the committee. Secretary Meyer, it is understood in the committee, took the position that these officers were no longer qualified to be a part of his administration because they differed with him on the reorganization question. It is insisted in the committee that no other officer who is competent to testify will be willing to express himself in any other way than favorable to the Meyer plan. This leaves the committee powerless, it is claimed, as far as an impartial investigation of the result of the effect of Secretary Meyer's plan goes.

The members of the committee insist that by this present attitude Secretary Meyer is closing up all avenues of information to Congress excepting those which produce testimony to support his opinions. Even the members who claim to be favorable to the contentions of the officers of the line argue that the only satisfactory solution of the controversy is through a commission. It has been suggested that if the Republicans do not appoint a naval investigation commission, the Democrats, when they come into control of the House, will take up the matter in a more drastic manner. Action by the Republican committee will forestall any attempt of the Democrats to make political capital out of such an investigation.

Even the Democratic members of the committee have not suggested that there is a taint of graft in the Navy. Fortunately, with all the millions that have been disbursed through the Navy, not the slightest suspicion has ever been raised in Congress. But if a committee appointed under the authority of an act of a Democratic Congress could discover any means of economy which would result in a saving to the Government, it would make good campaign material in the next Presidential election. How the spellbinder would roll on his tongue the claim that a Democratic Congress in its first session had saved millions of the dear people's money by reorganization of the Navy! It is being urged, not only in the Naval Committee but in other parts of the Republican side of the House, that any attempt of the Democrats to make political capital out of economies in the Navy should be guarded against.

Nothing will be done with the Naval Appropriation bill until Secretary Meyer appears before the committee after the holiday recess. At the request of the Secretary no action will be taken on the provisions providing for an increase in the Navy or for the appropriation for the navy yards. In its present form the bill is fashioned along lines laid down in the estimates sent up from the Department. After the holidays the tug of war will come over the navy yards and other items for which there is a strong pressure against the recommendations

of the Department. One of the largest items agreed to by the committee is the appropriation for Pearl Harbor. The bill, in its present form, carries a total of \$2,287,000 for Pearl Harbor. The sale of the old Naval Hospital at Washington is provided for in the bill, either by public auction or private sale. The Marine Corps bill will not make its appearance in the Committee on Naval Affairs until after the holidays. The subcommittee has considered the bill recommended by the Department at an informal meeting, but no action has been taken. The last business transacted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Tuesday, Dec. 20, when it adjourned for the holiday recess, was the reconsideration of the Foss Naval Militia bill, and the reporting of it in an amended form to the House. As the measure is now before the House it is known as H.R. 29706. This is the form in which it was agreed to by the representatives of the Naval Militia and the Department.

The situation created by the extraordinary action of Mr. Tawney in compelling the Secretary of War to withhold the report called for by the McLachlan resolution is one that requires the genius of a Dooley to deal with adequately. After the report was printed, distributed to the newspapers, published in substance by some and in full by others, Mr. Dickinson writes to Congress solemnly assuring them that it is incompatible with the public interests to furnish the information desired. The Secretary appears to be acting by compulsion upon the advice Mark Twain once gave to the Secretary of the Treasury to live up to his statistics by distributing jokes throughout his annual report. It is difficult to see how the Secretary could have written such a communication to the House of Representatives without putting his tongue in his cheek, and how it could be received and read without exciting a tempest of laughter under the vaulted roof of the House of Representatives that would shake the statue on the dome from its pedestal. Representative Tawney's contemptible statement charging a conspiracy between the War Department and military enthusiasts in the House to compel Congress to open the pursestrings for unusual expenditures has naturally created much indignation. Representative McLachlan says that Tawney admits that the United States, so far as its national defenses are concerned, is like "a fattened capon." Mr. McLachlan adds: "He would nevertheless have us pose as a gamecock." "In other words," says the California Representative, "he would have us trust the national security to bluff. We have bluffed since the beginning of our national existence, and at regular intervals we have been called by war. Our appalling pension rolls, the great heart scars carried by thousands of our people, bear witness to the fact that there have been Tawneys in the counsels of our nation before." "Mr. Tawney," said Representative Hobson, "refers to an alleged conspiracy or plot to secure an increased appropriation during the present session, whereas this whole effort is clearly one to prevent the American people from knowing the facts. He has fought every movement for developing national defense since I have been in Congress, and he is preparing now to fight the Administration's recommendation to fortify the Panama Canal. He fought Roosevelt's recommendation for \$30,000,000 to fortify the Pacific coast after the Pacific incident. Mr. Tawney is the person most responsible for the present utter lack of preparedness. It is natural that he should go to great extremes to prevent the facts from becoming known to the public."

On the question as to whether the United States is prepared for war, Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, declares that the time has arrived when some effective legislation should be enacted. Bills are now under consideration in the Military Committee which, in the opinion of Mr. Hull, will go a long way to strengthen the national defenses. "The Regular Army is all right," said Mr. Hull. "What there is of the Army is equal to any in the world. Of course everyone knows that it is too small to be depended upon in case of war with the smallest country. What we need is an efficient state Militia and a general reserve. Under the Dick law the Militia has made remarkable progress, but it is still far from being in condition for actual warfare. We have a bill under consideration in the House now which provides for the detail of two or three hundred Regular officers as instructors for the National Guard. This, with some other measures, will gradually bring the Militia up to a state of efficiency that will make it a force that can be depended upon in case of actual hostilities. The beauty about this bill, in connection with some others, is that the United States will have the cheapest Army and organized reserve of any country in the world. The only place where there is a serious need of immediate appropriation is for additional field artillery and for reserve ammunition for field and coast artillery. With these appropriations, and the legislation for the efficiency of the National Guard, the United States will not only have the cheapest, but one of the best armies in the world."

The magnitude of the business of the Bureau of Pensions is shown by the work entailed in changing from the book to the card system of keeping track of the names of pensioners. In 1906 carding was begun because the writing in the cumbersome old books from constant handling had become dim, and a few cards were then written. The work has steadily increased, until now there are 160 clerks employed in carding alone. Up to the date of the last annual report of the Commissioner

of Pensions 3,067,611 cards had been written, compared, arranged and filed. When the record is complete there will be about seven million cards. This number will not mean that there were seven million soldiers and sailors, but that three sets of cards are being written, one set to be arranged alphabetically, one numerically and one by organizations in which the service was rendered. With the complete card record a claim can be found with the name alone, while at present it is necessary to have, beside the name, the number of the claim or the military or naval service of the soldier or sailor. The work will be completed in about two years. There are more than 74,000 claims on account of service in the Revolutionary War. The papers in these cases are in bad condition and difficult to handle. A card index for these old claims also is being prepared. Fourteen clerks are engaged on this work alone. The weight of the admitted claims of all wars is 910 tons and they occupy twenty-seven rooms. A housecleaning in this part of the building has been going on, and papers of no permanent or historical value are thrown away. About sixty-two tons of waste papers have been removed. Although the last surviving pensioned soldier of the War of 1812, Hiram Cronk, died in 1905, aged 105 years, the names of 338 widows of that war were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1910.

The New York Herald is devoting a considerable amount of space to proving the unquestioned proposition that the Navy must always form the first line of our national defense. It publishes a variety of opinions in support of this proposition, with portraits of former Assistant Secretaries Darling and McAdoo, Admiral Evans, Representative Foss, Louis Nixon and William Henry Stayton, late of the Navy. There is no disputing the primary proposition of the Herald, but we fail to see how the conclusion follows that we are in no need of military organizations, as the Herald appears to think. The general consensus of opinion of the Herald's correspondents would seem to be, however, that the defense of the Panama Canal should be entrusted to the Navy. To start a discussion in this country, where it is obvious that we need a very decided increase in both the Army and the Navy, as to which should have precedence, is like fomenting a dispute between two doctors, as the result of which the neglected patient dies. The only possible way of securing the legislation which all experts agree in calling for is by united action on their part, and not by a dispute among those who believe that more is required as to who is to have it. Undoubtedly we want more ships, but what is imperative is an agreement upon some military and naval policy which all interested shall unite in urging upon the country. The tendency of such articles as these in the Herald is to make Congress and the country exclaim, "a plague on both of your houses." Incidentally, we may suggest that Col. R. M. Thompson should order a battleship off the Herald office and promptly demand an apology for the publication of such a libelous portrait of him as that which appears in the Herald of Dec. 20.

The census of the United States for 1910 shows our total population to be 93,402,151, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. With the Philippines added the total will exceed 100,000,000. New York leads with 9,113,614, Pennsylvania following with 7,655,111, Nevada bringing up the rear with 81,875. Alaska has 64,355, Hawaii 191,909 and Porto Rico 1,118,012. The increase of population during the decade has been 21 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 it was 30.1, and from 1880 to 1890 24.9. For the decade from 1890 to 1900 it was only 20.7. New York (25.4), Pennsylvania (21.6), New Jersey (34.7), Connecticut (22.7), Florida (42.1), Texas (27.8) and Oklahoma (100.9) made greater relative progress than the country at large. No state in the Middle West kept up with the national progress. The Middle West as a whole showed a marked slackening in growth, and Iowa lost .03 per cent. The South also had a smaller relative growth than between 1890 and 1900. The Pacific coast states made as a whole the greatest proportionate advance in population. California's gain was 60.1.

The Coast Artillery will not fare very well in the changes resulting from the retirement of general officers of the Army. Although the Coast Artillery composes about two-fifths of the Army, when the changes are all completed it will have only one major general and no brigadier generals in the list of general officers. In the changes the Coast Artillery will lose one brigadier general and retain only one major generalcy. As the appointments were originally arranged for, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray was to be promoted to major general and Colonel Weaver to brigadier general. Lieutenant Colonel Bailey was to be advanced to the head of the corps and given the rank of brigadier general during the time he acted as Chief of Coast Artillery. At the White House it is said this appeared to be giving the Coast Artillery Corps more than its share of general officers. On that account at the last moment it was decided to make Colonel Weaver chief of the corps, and not promote him to the rank of brigadier general in the line.

It is stated unofficially that Italy has notified Mr. Leishman, the American Ambassador, that it approves President Taft's proposal for the holding of an international congress to discuss reduction of armaments, and that Italy is willing to come to an agreement with all military nations for simultaneous action.

A number of important changes in the regulations for rifle matches will be proposed at the meeting of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which has been called by the Assistant Secretary of War to meet in Washington on Jan. 12, 1911. The board of directors of the National Rifle Association will meet at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11. There will be a proposal before the board to create a class for Service teams at the national shoot. This change will practically amount to a handicap for the Service teams, which have been outclassing the teams in the National Guard. There is considerable opposition to this proposition, especially by those who are anxious to bring the Army and the Militia into closer relations. But it is insisted that the present classification is apt to discourage the National Guard, and that this would defeat the purpose of the contests. Under the proposed change in the rules there would be nothing which would prevent a Militia team from capturing the championship or the first prize, but the Service teams would not be allowed to enter the classes created exclusively for the National Guard. The vexing question as to what modifications will be allowed in rifles after they are issued by the Ordnance Department will again be before the board. Under the present regulations a member of a team is not allowed to make the slightest change in his gun. This is held by some to be unfair and not calculated to develop the highest efficiency in marksmanship. It is contended that in actual service under war conditions soldiers make modifications in their guns to suit their tastes and the peculiarities of their styles of shooting. An effort will be made to so form the regulations that the teams will be given sufficient latitude to develop their particular style of marksmanship and at the same time not disfigure the guns. Preparations have already been started in Service circles for the next National Match. Lieut. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th Cav., will again act as captain of the Cavalry team, and Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., will again lead the Infantry team. Both of these officers made an excellent record in the last year's shoot, and those in the Service who are interested in marksmanship are anxious to see them lead their teams again. Application has been made to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House for a hearing at ten o'clock, Jan. 12, by a committee of the N.R.A., who wish to urge the passage of S. 5008 and H.R. 15798, to furnish rifles to rifle clubs and schools to promote rifle practice. The bill was submitted Dec. 14, 1908, by President Roosevelt with the approval of the War Department, and was favorably reported to the Senate March 17, 1910.

Mayor Gaynor will doubtless give close attention to the many excellent suggestions made by Capt. C. McR. Winslow, U.S.N., supervisor of the harbor of New York, in his annual report to the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. One of the most important touches the defilement of the harbor by floating and unsanitary debris. Captain Winslow recommends the establishment of some system by which this defilement can be stopped, either by the Federal Government or by the municipal authorities. The transportation of the city's waste has long been a fruitful source of trouble and complaint. Much material has fallen off scows in transit, and, while not necessarily serious so far as shoaling is concerned, it produces unsanitary conditions in the rivers, especially in the slips. At the suggestion of the naval supervisor a deck scow has been fitted with bins for the reception of light material, and the city has been experimenting with it. These bins will probably solve the problem of loss of material in transit. The report criticizes the going to sea in rough weather of scow masters, who, to save their craft, often have to discharge their loads wherever they may be. All but one of the cases of illegal dumping brought before the Department of Justice in the year were due to the taking of unnecessary risks in bad weather. Such scowmasters, says Captain Winslow, take such risks in the interest of their employers without sufficient regard for the lives of their seamen. Unfortunately, too, the master who displays better judgment, and remains under a lee until the storm has passed, may meet with the censure of his employers should the latter hear of risks being run by others. Then there are a few crafty tug masters who do their utmost to circumvent the law, and Captain Winslow has found it futile to trust to the inhabitants along shore or to persons employed on the water for evidence against these law-breakers. The only dependence is on the force of inspectors. As the vessels must patrol all the time, and scowmasters seek to evade the law under the protection of bad weather, it is especially important that the vessels of the patrol fleet should be seaworthy in every respect, so that they could remain outside in all weathers. The Nimrod particularly needs replacing. The patrol force consists of six tugs and one launch. Captain Winslow speaks of the lifesaving record made by the crew of the Lamont on July 18, 1909, in rescuing the men, women and children of the sloop Roxana, which capsized off Craven Shoal. "The gallant conduct of Thomas Ericson, deckhand of the Lamont, who went overboard and from a perilous position near the Lamont's propellers dived and rescued a woman of the party," is especially commended.

The gift of ten million dollars, announced by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on Dec. 14, to further the cause of international peace, will depend for its effectiveness upon the men who have been chosen as trustees to administer this large sum. As ex-President Roosevelt said in a speech at Cambridge, Mass., on Dec. 14, the day the gift was announced, "its ultimate worth will depend on the good, practical sense, the judgment and ability of the men who, administering the fund, succeed in translating the theory into action." If this money is directed toward convincing other nations of the expediency of disarming, the United States may view with composure the results of this fund, but if the net result shall be to leave the United States naked and defenseless before the world, we shall suffer sadly through Mr. Carnegie's misdirected zeal. There is no danger of war to any other country at the hands of the United States. Whatever war may come to us will come because it is forced upon us. We have nothing to fear if disarmament of all other nations is brought about, but everything to fear if we alone are led to take that foolish step. This huge gift of Mr. Carnegie is to be administered by a board of trustees of what is to be known as the "Carnegie Peace Fund." That the donor believes in the ultimate triumph of his plan is shown by the provision

in the terms of the gift that when international peace is firmly established and war is no more, the income of the fund is to be employed for the banishment of "the next most degrading evil or evils" which afflict mankind or the fostering of whatever "new element or elements would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man." The trustees, who number twenty-seven, met in Washington on Dec. 14 and effected an organization. Senator Elihu Root was chosen chairman and former Solicitor of the State Department, James Brown Scott, was made secretary. Among the trustees are President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, President-emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Representative James L. Slayden, of Texas, ex-Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey, Senator-elect John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and George W. Perkins, of New York. The board is self-perpetuating.

Speaking of Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 to promote peace, the New York Times says: "Everybody will hope that the gift will be fruitful, that the work toward universal peace will go on. But in every discussion of that subject one word inevitably occurs to the mind. It is the word 'meanwhile.' What are we going to do about war so long as war remains unabolished? So long as we maintain any Army at all, so long as we build forts, a reasonable and even a liberal provision for suitable equipment and maintenance would seem to be a national duty." The New York Commercial says: "It isn't possible to buy peace. It isn't a merchantable commodity. It usually isn't possible to buy a successful propaganda. An endowed church tends to become dead; an endowed intellectual or moral movement, except in a purely educational field, tends to go slow. The spread of Christianity, for example, took place not when the cry went up for 'a million for missions,' but when the missionaries were scrupulous. Truth and progress through all the ages have been best served by volunteers—by those willing to serve without reward."

The Hungarian poet, writer and playwright, Arpad Pasztor, after a tour around the world for the government for the purpose of studying the condition of the Hungarian emigrants, gave out an interesting interview in New York on Dec. 10, on the eve of sailing for home. He spoke about his talk with Count Okuma, one of the builders of modern Japan. "When he told me," said Mr. Pasztor, "that within forty years there would be 100,000,000 Japanese I asked him where they would go, and suggested Siberia. 'No,' he said, 'Siberia is too cold for us. The next place for the Japanese is South America, from Mexico southward. There will be great colonization there.' In speaking of the future of European nations Count Okuma said that, as in plant life, those which flowered first would die first. France and the Latin countries would go down first, then the Germans and the English. 'America has the best future of all,' he said. In Japan I mingled a great deal with the people and took pains to live at a strictly Japanese hotel to get in touch with them. Among these people, business men and those in humbler walks of life, I heard the opinion expressed very often that in a few years Japan must have a war with the United States. On this subject you can't get the Japanese official to say a word, however."

The deficiency in the Navy Medical Corps is attributed by the Surgeon General of the Navy to the requirement that all persons admitted into the corps shall enter it as acting assistant surgeons, with a compensation about one-half the pay and allowances provided for men who enter the Army as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. The Surgeon General says: "The failure of Congress to enact any one of the four measures which provided for equalizing the compensation of acting assistant and assistant surgeons made it imperative for the bureau to recommend the direct appointment of assistant surgeons from civil life." Necessarily there resulted the elimination of the prescribed probationary period and the postponement of instruction in the Naval Medical School to a period following appointment to the regular corps. The deficiency in the number of medical officers has caused delay in promotion, since it has been impossible to relieve from active duty on foreign stations or at sea officers whose promotion was due. The attendance on the spring course of instruction at the Naval Medical School has been unsatisfactorily affected by this shortage in medical officers, with a consequent interference with the granting of leave of absence.

Representative Hobson, who is a member of the House Naval Committee, wants to know who is responsible for the failure to take the monitor Puritan to the Norfolk Navy Yard immediately after the experiments by which she was sunk. As soon as the test was concluded the monitor was turned over to the officers of the Norfolk Navy Yard. She was allowed to remain in the middle ground overnight with a serious injury to her hull below the water line armor belt. The morning following the experiment she sank. When Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs recently Representative Hobson asked why steps had not been taken immediately after the test to tow the Puritan to the drydock at the Norfolk Yard. Admiral Mason replied that he did not know. Representative Hobson expressed the opinion that the damage to boilers and machinery of the Puritan due to her sinking may reach a total of \$100,000. Salvage operations are now under way in charge of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker.

A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that flags on Federal buildings do not always give evidence of proper attention and the respect due the ensign. It has been suggested that the Society for the Protection and Preservation of the National Flag be asked to request the President of the United States to issue instructions that flags on the Federal buildings be treated with the same respect and care as they are in the military and naval services. Our public schools are generally far ahead in the care they take with the national ensign, and this educational element must largely fail when the scholar can see that the Federal custodian does not respect his own flag. In the military service the flag goes up at sunrise and down at sunset; is not flown at night or in storms, save when a special storm flag is provided; is kept clean and whole,

and is treated with respect always. It is not left flying day and night in all weathers, to whip itself to pieces in storms so that some janitor may be saved trouble, as appears to be the case with public buildings under civilian control.

The report of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., president of the Board of Commissioners of the U.S. Soldiers' Home, on the affairs of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shows that the total disbursements for the year for the prison were \$273,724. The value of the convicts' labor more than equals the cost of maintenance, being placed at \$385,849. The monthly average number in confinement was 867. The number of convicts in confinement on June 30, 1909, was 774, and the number received in the year was 678. Those released by expiration of term numbered 524, twenty-two were pardoned and five escaped. Of the 898 in confinement on June 30, 1910, 839 were native born. At the Pacific branch, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the cost of maintenance was \$159,452. The value of the convicts' labor amounted to \$180,336. Of the 730 convicts received in the year, 254 came from the Philippines. Of the 463 in confinement on June 30, 1910, 423 were native born. The percentage on sick report was 4.55, as against 3.01 at Fort Leavenworth.

Major T. M. Wortham, Field Art., Virginia National Guard, in a letter commenting on the recent report of the Secretary of War, says, in part: "The National Guard Association of the United States, which met in St. Louis in October last, after years of study, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to maintain the National Guard of the states, even at the present stage of efficiency, without paying the men for their time, and their resolution met with the approval of General Wood and other officers of high rank, who are obliged to admit the absolute necessity of something to hold them together, because their unselfish patriotism had been practically worn threadbare. No man would engage in business and fail to insure his stock of goods against fire. If he did his banker would certainly shut down on his credit. An increased army and a good National Guard are nothing more than an insurance premium which this country should at least be willing to pay."

The Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States in its January issue enters upon its thirty-first year of publication in a new dress of paper and type. Its contents comprise an unusual variety of subjects: "The Simple Way" (Hart) will interest young commissioned officers; "Relations of the Eyes to Rifle Shooting" (O'Connor) is of general importance; "A Consideration of Opposite Views Concerning Cavalry" (von Bernhard) is a review by a distinguished German officer of the subject of armament; "Field Service" (Bullard) is a talk to National Guardsmen; "Regular Infantry in Civil War" (White) is a belated tribute to the personnel and services of that arm; "A Confederate Memory" (Powell) is a reminiscence of the Virginia campaign of 1864; General Hancock's notes (facsimile) on Doubleday's "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," here first published, make a rare find for the historical student. The departments of "Reprints" and "Reviews" are well filled. (Governors Island, N.Y., 50 cents a copy.)

The Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash., have canceled their bid of \$987,000 for each of the two Navy colliers, proposals for which were opened Dec. 1. There was only one other bid, that of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco—\$1,596,500 for each ship. Secretary Meyer now finds it necessary to advertise for new bids. This he regards as useless until he can induce Congress to increase the appropriation, unless the plans are materially altered, which is strenuously opposed in the Department. Bids will not be readvertised for until this question is settled by Congress. Sixty days' notice will be given, which will mean at least two months' delay in the construction of the vessels. The withdrawal of the Moran bid will give the Maryland Steel Company another opportunity to obtain the contracts. The Baltimore company, after carefully making out its estimates, found it would be impossible to construct the vessels within the appropriation, in compliance with the eight-hour law.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., W. R. Hearst and Jefferson M. Levy have resigned from the organization known as the American Boy Scouts. Mr. Hearst's letter of resignation as president said that he thinks a great part of the funds had been raised through false representation, that John Drew stopped a check for \$1,000 obtained from him by false representation. The Grand Jury of New York is conducting an inquiry as to the affairs of the American Boy Scouts at the request of Clarence J. Shearn, personal counsel for William R. Hearst. It is understood that Hearst testified as to misrepresentations made in using his name to collect funds. Justice Gerard, hearing that Mr. Hearst had asked the contribution, gave \$1,000. The money was subsequently returned to him. Walter Kingsley, representative of a theatrical firm, was also a witness. The firm had been asked to contribute \$5,000.

Arbitration has failed not only as a means of settling international disputes, but in adjusting the differences of capital and labor, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who addressed the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington Dec. 17. Dr. Eliot declared that industrial strife was fostered by arbitration because labor unions, as well as capitalists, exaggerated their demands, knowing that ultimately these demands would be pruned by arbitration boards.

A clever little volume of rhymes and jingles, all on Army topics and hits at Army traits, appears under the title of "Army Goose Melodies," by "An Army Woman." Florence Kellogg Krebs, wife of Capt. L. L. Krebs, U.S.A. It is published by Paul Elder & Company, of San Francisco. The amusing illustrations and decorations, in black, white and a touch of red, which accompany each rhyme, are by Herbert Morton Stoops, and the verses all gently satirize Army foibles and characters.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OPINIONS ON WAR.

In the North American Review for February and March, 1906, Mr. Frederic Louis Huidekoper, of Washington, D.C., answered the question which the country is now engaged in discussing, viz.: "Is the United States prepared for war?" Mr. Huidekoper's articles were subsequently published in pamphlet form, with an introduction signed in facsimile "Wm. H. Taft." In this introduction Mr. Taft said:

"Every American who has the defense of the country seriously at heart ought to read Mr. Huidekoper's article, 'Is the United States Prepared for War?' It follows closely the arguments of that admirable history of 'The Military Policy of the United States,' by Gen. Emory Upton, who may properly be considered the greatest military writer and critic that this country has produced, and what he has said and recommended may well be taken as a proper standard by which to judge the progress or retrogression in our Military Establishment."

"Mr. Huidekoper has dealt with our military forces from the standpoint of a business man—a totally new point of view—and he has demonstrated the fallacy of entrusting our destinies to inadequately trained officers and soldiers. Assuredly we have no right as a nation to ask our citizens to expose themselves as enlisted men in battle without reducing the chances of disaster and death by proper military education."

"In the last six years we have taken great steps forward, but a great deal still remains to be done. Our sudden colonial expansion and the Monroe Doctrine, which is approved by both the great national parties, and which has been repeatedly announced as the policy of the Government by various Presidents and Secretaries of State, involve responsibilities which cannot be lightly disregarded or thrust aside. To maintain a high rank among the nations requires adequate military forces, and the ability to compel recognition of any doctrine depends upon the power to enforce it of the nation which asserts it. The voice of the United States in favor of international justice is much more weighty when it is known to have a good Navy and a good Army to enforce its views and defend its rights. We cannot and should not maintain a large Regular Army, but for a nation of eighty millions, or, counting in the people who live in our dependencies, nearly ninety millions of people, a Regular Army of 100,000 men is a small force, considering especially the fact of the remoteness of the Philippines, the Isthmus of Panama, Porto Rico and Alaska. It is a less percentage than was the Army in Washington's time, in Jefferson's time, or indeed in Madison's time. Certainly the force upon which we must depend for quick action will be the Regular Army, and if that is not promptly effective immediately disaster will follow. In addition to the Regular Army there should be a provision for an efficient reserve of national Volunteers, and such a plan for the co-operation of the Militia forces of the states with the Federal Government and its Military Establishment as to make that force able to repel invasion and constitute an effective part of our national defense."

"It is a fact, whether the American citizens realize it or not, that time is indispensable to the making of good soldiers. Our own sad experience proves this proposition, but our confidence in ourselves and in our power of quickly adapting circumstances to meet any national emergency, so far as has carried some of our public men that they have been deliberately blind to the commonest and most generally accepted military principles, and they have been misled by the general success or good luck which has attended us in most of our wars. The awful sacrifice of life and money which we had to undergo during the four years in order to train our Civil War veterans and to produce that Army is entirely forgotten, and the country is lulled into utterly unfounded assurance that a Volunteer enlisted to-day, or a Militiaman enrolled to-morrow, can in a week or a month be made an effective soldier. More than this, the fact that in the Civil War each side labored under the burden of having to use raw levies at first, while in any foreign war we might have our troops would have to encounter at once a trained and disciplined force, is entirely ignored. The people of this country and the Government of this country, down to the time of the Spanish War, had pursued a policy which seemed utterly to ignore the lessons of the past. It thus has happened that, instead of an intelligent economy, a shortsighted parsimony has been too often practiced in respect to the Army. After the emergency arises, and when it is too late for economical preparation, then the Legislature opens the treasury by appropriations and provisions of the greatest liberality to meet the necessities which only time and thorough preparation could properly and economically meet."

"I hope that we may never have another war. But our experience in the past does not justify such a hope. It is our duty, therefore, if we would be wise in our generation, to make provision for a comparatively small Regular Army and efficient reserve of Volunteers and an adequate and co-operating force of state Militia."

"WM. H. TAFT."

In a speech before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington Dec. 17, 1910, Mr. Taft said:

"We shall do everything in the way of wise military preparation if we maintain our present Regular Army, if we continue to improve the National Militia, if we pass the pending Volunteer bill to go into operation when war is declared, and not to involve the nation in a dollar's worth of expense until the emergency arises; if we pass a law now pending in Congress, which will give us a force of additional officers, trained in the military art, and able in times of peace to render efficient service in drilling the Militia of the states and in filling useful quasi-civil positions that are of the utmost advantage to the Government, and if we, in a reasonable time, accumulate guns and ammunition enough to equip and arm a force we could enlist under our colors in an emergency."

"Just a little more forethought and a little more attention to the matter on the part of Congress and we shall have all the Army and all of the munitions and materials of war that we ought to have in a republic, situated as we are 3,000 miles on the one hand and 5,000 miles on the other from the sources of possible invasion. Our Army is much more expensive per man than that of any other nation, and it is not an unmixed evil that it is so, because it necessarily restricts us to the maintenance of a force which is indispensable in the ordinary policing of this country and our dependencies, and furnishes an additional reason for our using every endeavor to maintain peace."

The President does not believe that the time is at hand for the abolition of all protection by armed force. The Panama Canal, he said, should be fortified.

"We have a property there," said Mr. Taft, "which when completed will be worth \$400,000,000. It has been built not alone to further the cause of the world's com-

merce, but also to bring our Eastern and Western seaboard closer together and to secure us the military benefit, enabling our naval fleet to pass quickly from one ocean to the other. Now, the works of the Canal are of such a character that a war vessel might easily put the Canal out of commission. We are authorized to police the Canal and protect it, and we have the treaty rights to erect fortifications there. Fortifications are the best, the most secure method of protecting the Canal against an attack of some irresponsible nation of armed force."

"It is said that we could neutralize the Canal and by inducing all nations to agree not to attack the Canal assure its immunity from injury, but the trouble is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress like that of war. It seems to me that we ought to put ourselves in a position with reference to this very valuable and delicate piece of property so that, should any nation forget its obligations, we will be in a position to prevent unlawful injury to this instrument of commerce, so valuable to the world and so indispensable to us."

"The fact that we fortify the Canal will not prevent us from discharging all international obligations that we may have in respect to it, but it will enable us to defend ourselves in its possession against the act of every irresponsible force or nation. It will not prevent our maintaining its neutrality if that is wise and right."

The President said that our strong feeling in favor of peace should not prevent our taking steps to maintain our national defenses.

"We probably ought to see to it," he said, "that we have ammunition and guns enough for ready use in cases of emergency. We have a small but very efficient Army of 80,000 men. We have a Militia of about 125,000 men."

The Army, the President said, could be enlarged from a skeleton into a much larger body, but more trained officers are needed to teach this larger body than war might require. He ended by saying:

"War has not disappeared and history will not be free from it for years to come. But the worst pessimist cannot be blind to the fact that in the last twenty-five years long steps have been taken in the direction of the peaceful settlement of international controversies, and the establishment of a general arbitral court for all nations is no longer the figment of the brain of a dreamy enthusiast."

In the pamphlet receiving the endorsement of Mr. Taft Mr. Huidekoper sets forth at length the facts relating to our ignorant and disgraceful neglect of preparation for war, and the lamentable consequences thereof, as shown by General Upton and recorded in more than a score of official and other documents cited as authorities. From Mr. Huidekoper's pamphlet we take the following instructive tables:

War.	Regulars.	Militia, etc.	Opponents.	Cost.	Pensions.
Revolution	231,771	164,087	Ab't 150,605	\$370,000,000	\$70,000,000
1812	56,032	471,622	Ab't 55,000	82,627,009	46,542,069
Oreek	600	43,921	1,500-2,000	Unestimated	Total
Seminole	5,911	1,600	Ab't 1,000	8,004,236	Indian
Black Hawk	1,341	4,638	800-1,000	5,446,034	Wars
Florida	20,632	48,152	1,200-2,000	69,751,611	8,260,143
Mexican	31,024	73,532	Ab't 46,000	88,500,208	38,059,245
Civil	67,000	2,605,341	1,000,000	5,871,079,748	3,259,195,806
Spanish	58,638	223,235	200,000	321,833,254	15,438,355
Philippine	76,416	50,052	Unestimated	171,326,572	

Period.	Condition.	Cost.
1791-1811	Peace	\$35,669,930.65
1812-1816	Including the War of 1812	82,627,009.14
1817-1835	Minor Indian Wars, Army under	
	6,000	90,411,069.59
1836-1843	Florida War	69,751,611.50
1843-1845	Peace, Army reduced	13,873,146.89
1846-1849	Including the Mexican War	88,500,208.38
1850-1860	Peace, Army reduced	168,079,707.57
1861-1865	Including the Civil War	2,736,570,923.50
1866-1869	Because of French occupation	
	of Mexico	583,749,510.99
1870-1897	Peace, Army reduced	1,211,321,800.94
1898-1899	Including Spanish-American War	321,833,254.76
1900-1902	Including Philippine War	391,662,681.06
1903-1906	Peace	473,776,697.34
Total cost since 1790		\$6,267,827,081.31

Total cost of pensions since 1790 \$3,500,220,462.79

Year.	Population of the United States.	Actual strength of the Regular Army.	Number of soldiers per 1,000 of population.
1790	3,929,214	1,273	0.324
1800	5,308,483	4,436	0.833
1810	7,239,881	9,921	1.373
1820	9,633,822	8,942	0.927
1830	12,866,020	5,951	0.462
1840	17,069,453	10,570	0.602
1850	23,191,876	10,763	0.421
1860	31,443,321	16,367	0.520
1870	38,558,371	37,075	0.963
1880	50,155,783	26,509	0.527
1890	62,947,714	27,095	0.430
1900	76,303,387	68,155	0.895
1910	100,000,000	82,644	0.826

The population of the Philippines is included in the estimates for 1910, and the Philippine Scouts added to the total of the Army.

Another table is published showing how militiamen ran away or deserted at different times; two brigades in 1776, one of them twice; a division in 1777; two brigades in 1780; a regiment in 1781; the whole of Harmer's and St. Clair's expeditions in 1790, 1791; Winchester's column and those of Generals Brown, Hampton, Wilkinson and McClure in 1813; General Winder's command in 1814 and General Morgan's in 1815; Missouri Volunteers in 1837; McDowell's entire force of Militia at Bull Run, 1861. Militia forces mutinied twice in 1781, eight times in 1812-13, once in 1835 and once in 1861. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont refused to furnish their militia for military service in 1812-14, and the Southern states in 1861.

Referring to these tables, Mr. Huidekoper says:

"Probably not one American in a hundred thousand has any conception of the outrageous extravagance in men and money that has characterized every war in which we have been involved. From a purely business standpoint, the above figures are indicative of puerile shortsightedness and criminal blundering, such as would not be tolerated for a moment in any properly managed company or corporation in the United States. When one considers that sacrifices involving pecuniary loss to every individual have always been willingly met, and that our military forces have nearly always been disgracefully beaten at the beginning of every war, save one, it is indeed a veritable enigma that the nation has not long ago awakened to the mismanagement of its affairs and risen in anger against the indignities to which it has been subjected by its own servants. The fruits of the vicious military policy which had been so persistently followed by Congress were

reaped in a succession of failures, defeats and disgraces, culminating with the burning of Washington, which are still an indelible blot upon our national history, and few of us realize that, in spite of our employment of nearly half a million Militia and Volunteers, the only decisive victory of the War of 1812 before the conclusion of the treaty of peace was at the battle of the Thames, where the force of the British regulars dispersed and captured numbered but little more than 800."

"Added to the lack of a sound military policy displayed by our legislators in adhering to short enlistments, in increasing the armies in the field by raw organizations, in the use of bounties and in repeating all the mistakes made during the War of Independence, the incapacity of the Militia obliged the Government to employ many times the number which would have amply sufficed had trained soldiers been used, needlessly prolonged wars that could have been terminated much sooner and caused expenditures which the magnitude of the operations never once justified. The Mexican War alone added real luster to the American arms; and this may be reasonably attributed to the fact that circumstances permitted enough time to be gained at the beginning of the war to give the Volunteers some much-needed training, and that the Government was wise enough to employ a larger percentage (thirty per cent.) of Regular troops than in any war before or since. The value of trained forces is evinced by the fact that they achieved an unbroken chain of victories, notwithstanding that official documents prove that their successes were won 'under the very same system of laws and executive orders which, in the preceding foreign war (1812), had led to a series of disasters culminating in the capture and destruction of our capital.'"

"This dearth of properly trained soldiers at the beginning of hostilities caused the war (Civil) to be needlessly prolonged for four years; and, indeed, it is highly doubtful if it would have been brought to a successful termination even then had it not been for the iron circle of blockade which the Navy drew around the coasts of the Confederacy. At the close of the war the Volunteers had acquired a training which made them comparable to any armies that have ever existed, but at what an awful cost. The German military authorities claim that they can embark an army corps in three days, and, allowing sixteen days for crossing the Atlantic, could land more than 200,000 trained regulars within the territorial limits of the United States in five weeks; while it is also well known that, if we should ever be unfortunate enough to come to blows with England, she could put fully 150,000 trained troops on our northern boundary in thirty days. It is left to the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the ability of the United States to fight these forces with its present Army and its untrained Volunteers and Militia. No nation in the entire history of the world has yet neglected its military strength without ultimately paying the penalty. France was the foremost military

Power from 1800 to 1812, and again in 1860, and Russia was presumed to be invincible less than four years ago. Yet we all know what terrible humiliation France underwent in 1870-1871 and what defeats Russia has just suffered. Do we fondly imagine that we are going to escape the consequences, when, in actual fact, we are not one whit better prepared for war than they were?"

To his explanation of the cause of our exceptional success in the war with Mexico Mr. Huidekoper might have added a statement of the fact that the war was fought on foreign soil, and so far from Washington that it escaped the sinister and paralyzing influence of political interference which was accountable in such large measure for the miscarriages of the Civil War.

RUSKIN AND PEACE DREAMERS.

We regret that we could not gather a company of our peace friends for the dinner of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on Dec. 8, for we should have liked to see the expression on their faces when Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant unmasked the Ruskin battery upon them. Perhaps we should explain that Ruskin was not a captain of artillery, but the great critic of art and man of letters, famous in English art and literature. What would Alfred Love, Dr. Edwin D. Mead and other anti-militarists have thought as they listened to the following words of Ruskin delivered by a man wearing the glittering uniform of a major general, and the son of one of the greatest generals in the history of the world:

"All the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war; no great art ever rose on earth but among a nation of soldiers. * * * There is no great art possible to a nation but that which is based on battle. * * * When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange for me to discover this; and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourished together I found to be utterly untenable. Peace and the virtues of civil life only flourish together. We talk of peace and learning, of peace and plenty, and of peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together; that on her lips the words were peace and sensuality—peace and selfishness—peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war, and wasted in peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace."

This connection of art and war is shown in the development of the military power of Japan, whose skill in painting is unquestioned by the artists of Western countries. Indeed, it may be said that in the coloring of canvases Japanese artists have no superiors anywhere. Theirs is an art, too, that is not a transplantation from Europe, a reflection of Rubens, or of Titian or the Barbizon School, but is *sui generis*, and, in a sense, the despair of Occidental colorists. Wise, indeed, was Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army, a military observer with the Japanese army in the Manchurian war, when, in his book on the Russo-Japanese war, he wrote of those words of Ruskin as follows: "It would be well for us if this extract from Ruskin could be taught by heart to every school child in England. Here it would be superfluous. At military maneuvers when troops march through a district, all the children are given a holiday, and trot down to line the roads along which the soldiers will pass. In Tokio, whenever any especially

stirring departure of troops takes place, the tiny mites of both sexes are brought to wish Godspeed to 'our dear, brave soldiers.' In their schoolrooms are portraits of heroes and pictures of great battles. The Japanese have behind them the moral character produced by mothers and fathers nurtured in ideas of self-sacrifice and loyalty. But they do not on this account trust entirely to heredity to produce them an army. If they wish to have every man in the nation a potential fighter they know they must begin at the beginning and put the right ideas into the babies as soon as they begin to toddle. The parade march of the 5th German Army Corps impressed me far less than the little Japanese boys and girls I saw marching down in their companies to say good-bye to the soldiers. 'There,' I said to myself, 'go the world-renowned, invincible armies of 1920.'

We wonder how many of the peace theorists will be honest enough in their attempts to influence the minds of the American children against war to have Ruskin's words read to the pupils of our schools during their absurd Hague Day celebration. They wrench the very Bible out of all proportion to suit their purposes. They distort the truths of history, they discard the lessons taught by the greatest students of human nature, they make light of the daily exhibitions of human weaknesses for the sake of their propaganda. They ask us to fashion our national policy upon a theory of unanimity of human sympathy, unanimity of human aspiration and unanimity of human goodness utterly unattainable. Ruskin, intense thinker that he was, saw the real truth of human life, saw that the same spirit that guides the sword of the soldier holds the delicate brush of a Corot or a Hals, or gives to formless marble the similitude of throbbing flesh. He who could class Napoleon and Michelangelo, Caesar and Rembrandt, Joan of Arc and Rosa Bonheur in the same vast category of the Spirit is a far safer guide for us of to-day than those who, always looking back to Galilee, do not see that the blood of Calvary typifies the red field of struggle through which mankind must be forever passing in the effort to reach that perfection which will never be attained in this world of transition and change, this star-roofed School for Eternity.

ORIGIN OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

Very interesting because dealing with a phase of the organization of the Engineer Corps of the Army that is not generally understood was that part of the address of Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., at the recent convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, D.C., in which he traced the origin of the corps back to the early days of the Republic. This able address, which would fill some five or six columns of this paper, went exhaustively into the work of the corps, and was received with marks of appreciation by the delegates to the Congress. This historical review by General Bixby, coupled with his treatment of present-day problems, was especially timely because, as he made clear, the Corps of Engineers can only derive profit from the support and good-will of such a congress which, in its turn, can best attain the objects for which it was organized by understanding the powers and the limitations of the corps.

"Those who have not specially studied the subject," said General Bixby, "may occasionally wonder how and why the river and harbor work ever came to be assigned to the Army Engineers. The explanation is clear. During colonial days there was little work anywhere of engineering nature in the United States except what could be done by the ordinary farmer and mechanic. In the American Revolution, the military and topographical engineer came to the front as a military necessity. In 1800 James McHenry, Secretary of War, urging the re-establishment by law of a Military Academy and a Corps of Engineers, said, in his argument, that 'fortifications is but a single branch of their profession' and 'their utility extends to almost every department of war and every description of general offices, besides embracing whatever respects public buildings, roads, bridges, canals and all such works of civil nature.' In 1802 the Military Academy was established at West Point for the sole purpose of educating engineers for such service, and the character of its education has well served its purpose. However, at present, only from five to ten per cent. of the West Point graduates, those who appear best fitted for such special work, join the Engineer Corps, the others going to the other branches of the military service. When the U.S. Coast Survey Service became necessary, it was organized in 1816 by F. R. Hassler, a former Military Academy professor, being later extensively developed by A. D. Bache, a Military Academy Engineer officer, graduate of 1825. Many of the grand topographical, geodetical and astronomical surveys of the United States were originally organized and started well by Army Engineers, or at least by West Point graduates. Up to 1824 West Point was the only school which taught civil engineering, and all engineering work was necessarily started under the guidance of West Point graduates. In 1824 an act of Congress gave to the Army Engineers the definite charge of all government roads and canals. The Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, N.Y., did not start until about 1824, and the Sheffield Scientific School not till about 1847.

"When, after the Civil War, civil engineering and other technological schools began to develop all over the United States, the Military Academy graduates still held their own good standing in the civil engineering profession because of their added knowledge of governmental methods, and their special military training as to careful observation, obedience and rigid responsibility in all matters of engineering work, property and funds. The road and canal work of this country, started officially under the charge of the Army Engineers in 1834, was soon extended to embrace occasional rivers and harbors, and so continued until naturally stopped by the Civil War. About 1867 such work came to the front again, mainly in the matter of river and harbor improvements, and was naturally reassigned to the Army Engineers, and there it has remained ever since. So you can easily see that the river and harbor work of this country has come to the Army Engineer Corps by original endowment and by natural processes of national development, and remains with it as a natural inheritance and duty, in which its service has special value to the country at large by reason of its century of special training and of careful, efficient, honest stewardship. A large proportion of the older Army Engineers are to be found in the lists of active members of the prominent civil engineering societies of the United States, join in their conferences and discussions and have their confidence and respect."

The value of having these great public improvements handled by men who think nationally and not locally was pointed out thus by General Bixby: "The present sys-

tem places the river and harbor work of the country to-day in the hands of a body of men free from local interests and local bias, liberalized by constant contact with other parts of the country and other business interests, although independent thereof, concerned only with securing good engineering work and the public benefit, and thereby specially fitted for the duties assigned them by existing law." The Chief of Engineers then drew a comparison between the American and the French system, saying that in France every officer in charge of river and harbor work, with only a few special exceptions, must pass through three years of mathematical and civil engineering study in their War Department polytechnic school and three more years of special engineering study in the government school of bridges and highways, after which their district officers are directed and supervised in much the same way as in the United States; and France is noted throughout the civilized world for the extent and perfection of its river and harbor improvements.

General Bixby expressed the belief that the day had passed for the appearance in river and harbor bills of any projects whose worthiness might be subject to a reasonable doubt. As an illustration, the River and Harbor bill of last year practically introduced no projects that had not received the sanction of the Engineer Department. The greatest obstacle to effective river and harbor work has been its intermittent character, but the proposed annual bills are expected to remedy this. Another obstacle has been lack of sufficient appropriations.

General Bixby recommended a general preparation by all large river and harbor towns and commercial ports for municipal control of wharves and docks and for the construction of terminals and transfer facilities. By obtaining control of its wharfage front and surroundings a municipality will have plenty of room to offer when persons come forward with money for the construction of such facilities. The query so often seen in the newspapers by the Engineering Department has done so little in the way of river bank protection, reclamation of overflowed lands, etc., he answered by pointing out that the corps has lacked the proper congressional authorization for such work.

THE SILLY WAR SCARE.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, in an address at a dinner of Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Dec. 20, characterized the so-called war scare as "silly," declaring that he neither saw any prospect of war nor had any fear of such a contingency, but simply had advocated careful reorganization of the country's "undeveloped military resources."

"All this silly talk," said General Wood, "may be answered by one word of three letters, which I shall not offend you to repeat. The Army is not afraid of war, nor is it filled by the valor of ignorance. Lots of people like to talk about the tremendous war resources of the country, but it's just like the man who has met a reverse in Wall Street and offers an undeveloped mine as an asset. Our resources will continue to be invaluable if the other fellow gives us time, but we don't think he will."

"The work of the Army at present is to do the best it can in developing the country's military resources and to be of assistance in organizing the Militia, and it was in view of extending that work that we have asked for six hundred to seven hundred additional officers."

"When the officers who will have been with the Militia four years come back to us we will receive the full benefit of the civilian's viewpoint, something which we, like the men of any other profession, are not always likely to see."

General Wood said that no additional troops had been asked from Congress, but the suggestion had been made for a continuing committee, with the idea that recommendations occasionally presented to Congress might have the endorsement of members of that body.

"It has been a much discussed question," continued General Wood, "but little understood. All of us are interested in many ways in developing the latent military resources which we have in times of peace. We expect wars in the future, just as we have had them in the past. We know that by arbitration treaties all difficulties will be settled, but we believe that the country's resources should be ready to defend her interests when necessary. For as long as nations believe that they are right they will fight."

General Wood said he did not believe the Army of the country could be made into the military machine characteristic of foreign armies, but that excellent results could be obtained by putting trained officers in command of the Militia, so that the National Guard might constitute an emergency force for war use.

SANITATION IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

More than seven thousand lives have been saved by the sanitary methods employed by the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., in their control of the sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone. We are able to bring this saving of life down to actual figures because the Department of Sanitation of the Zone has just completed a tabulated comparison of the death rates under American and French control. The French period taken for comparison was the eight years 1881-88 and the American the six years 1904-09. This table shows that if the American employees had worked under the same conditions in regard to sanitation as did the French there would have been 1,279 deaths per annum more than have occurred since the American régime began. It is also shown that there has been a reduction of 70 per cent. in the annual death rate from disease among the American employees when compared with the deaths under the original French company. Just what the adaptation to the needs of the Isthmus of the latest methods of fighting the deadly tropical fever means may be understood from considering the two diseases of malaria and yellow fever, the special scourges of that region. Among the French there were 1,368 cases of malaria and 1,026 of yellow fever in the eight years. The American figures are 587 and 29, respectively. This small showing of only twenty-nine cases of yellow jack, the most dreaded of all tropical diseases, indicates the mastery which the American Army medical officers have won over this plague of the tropics. In these two diseases the average saving in lives under American control has been 361 for malaria and 339 for yellow fever. The average number of deaths per annum was 676 from all causes with the French and 536 with the Americans. The average number of deaths per annum per 1,000 employees was 60.64 for the French and 17.92 for the Americans. It should

be remembered that the average number of employees per annum has been much greater under our control, the exact figures being, French, 11,148; Americans, 20,928.

All the diseases show a marked decrease under American control except pneumonia, of which the Americans have had 1,015 cases against only 626, but taking the percentage of total employees the American pneumonia death rate was lower, being 5.65 as against 7.00 for the French. The improvement under the American administration must not be taken as an unqualified reflection upon French methods of sanitation, because in the sixteen years between 1888 and 1904, when the Americans began work at Panama, a great advance was made in the treatment of yellow fever and malaria. The discovery of the influence of the mosquito in transmitting these fevers had led to the wide application of anti-mosquito sanitation in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, following the Spanish War, and the results of that work assisted our surgeons greatly in controlling those diseases in the Canal Zone.

RESULTS OF THE PHYSICAL TESTS.

A direct suggestion of the injury certain officers are liable to suffer from the physical test, which is modified by General Order 94 of the Navy Department, published in full on page 490, in this issue, is made by Med. Insp. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., in his annual report as fleet surgeon of the Pacific Fleet. Though the chief object of the physical tests is the cultivation of the habit of taking daily exercise, Dr. Gatewood says that the officers of the fleet have not taken exercise any more regularly since the G.O. of Jan. 4, 1909, was issued. As the taking of the test is often monotonous, the effect is rather to discourage than encourage continuance of the exercise. He found a wide disposition among officers to dismiss the entire subject from the mind as something disagreeable that will not require consideration for another year. Take the case of the required walk. Blistered and sore feet have not been uncommon, and it is in the necessity of completing the test with the feet in that condition and in the general monotony that the chief individual objections are born. A man may be in good physical condition, and yet, on account of some defect of shoe apparent only during the test, or on account of feet not accustomed to that particular form of work, be less able to complete the walk than another in worse condition, but whose feet are able to take the continued pounding incident to repeated trips on the country roads. "Unusual physical work when beyond certain physiological limits is not beneficial to anyone. It has not been unusual for some time, to show the effects of fatigue, and it is reasonable to think, from a physiological point of view, that under present conditions after the physical state of old men will in a general way be deteriorated by working the skeletal muscles beyond the power of the involuntary muscles to maintain co-ordination. These persons would be improved by regular exercise, but the tests represent unusual work not incident to their duties, and their arteries are naturally losing elasticity on account of age, just as the lens of the eye loses elasticity and necessitates the use of glasses by older men. In their cases irreparable results during or after a particular test would only be apparent very occasionally, but in the long run the tests, representing unusual effort, would be responsible under the present service conditions afloat for more rapid deterioration."

After all, it is the good physical condition that is desirable, and not an endurance test. An endurance test may leave a person in a temporarily depressed physical state, and a watch officer going on duty after such a test is for the time less able to perform his duties, especially if his feet are sore. Yet in this fleet there has been no recognition of permanent injury or anything more lasting than the loss of toe nails incident to pressure from improper shoes." Dr. Gatewood suggests that at each navy yard there should be maintained tennis court, bowling alleys, etc., which officers could take advantage of for the purpose of exercise. Then, when ordered to a ship, an officer could take along his athletic outfit, assured of an opportunity for using it while his ship was at a station. A naval country club at each station would give the officers the opportunity of enjoying exercise that would be pleasure, instead of drudgery.

HOW MILES BECAME A SOLDIER.

The December Cosmopolitan publishes the first of a series of extremely interesting articles entitled, "My Forty Years of Fighting," by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. This article is illustrated by portraits of Lincoln, Stanton, Generals Miles, Scott, McClellan, Howard, Richardson, Barlow (Frank), Hancock, Birney and Gibbon, Admiral Worden, John Ericsson, Senator Henry Wilson and General Miles's brother. There are also several battle scenes. Describing his own entry into the military service, General Miles says:

"Recruiting a company was quite a serious undertaking, and in a few cases proved disastrous to those who attempted it; I have known men who expended all they possessed in such an enterprise and then did not receive the commission to which they were entitled."

"Public meetings were held in the town of Roxbury, now a part of Boston, the home of that Revolutionary hero Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and enthusiasm was excited with the idea of having that place represented by a company, to be known as the 'Warren Guards.' It was publicly agreed that a fund should be raised to give to each man who enlisted a sum of money to leave with his family or those dependent upon him. I expended all the money I then possessed, with the addition of \$2,500 which I borrowed, in raising this company and meeting the promises that the citizens had made to the enlisted men. The custom was to allow the men to elect their officers, and such election was taken as a recommendation to the Governor. I was elected captain of the company and duly appointed by the Governor. Political influence was used at the state capital to have another man commissioned in my place, however, and so strong was the local ward-political pressure brought to bear upon the Governor that he yielded; and on the evening before the regiment was to leave the state he sent his adjutant general down to the camp with a letter directing me to return my captain's commission and accept one of first lieutenant, threatening, if I did not do so, to take measures toward having my commission canceled at Washington. As I had enlisted to serve my country, and not for a war with the Governor of my state, I reluctantly returned the commission upon which I had been sworn into the Service of the General Government and accepted the commission of first lieutenant of Company E, 22d Massachusetts Infantry."

COMMANDER SIMS'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Minnesota, has been reported by the newspapers as saying, in a speech at Guildhall, London, Saturday, Dec. 3: "I am sure that if the time should ever come when the British Empire was seriously menaced by an external enemy its people might count upon every man, every dollar, every ship and every drop of blood of their kindred across the ocean." This statement was cabled to German newspapers, where it is said it created an unfavorable impression. The Germans have been speculating as to the probable reason why the vessels of the American Fleet were not sent to German ports. Prominent German newspapers have criticised the United States Government for failing to include a German port in the itinerary of the Battleship Fleet on its present cruise. The Secretary of the Navy has asked Commander Sims if he made such a statement and has called for a copy of his speech. Following is Commander Sims's speech as reported in the London Daily Telegraph of Monday, Dec. 5:

The Lord Mayor then pointed to the Wellington and Nelson monuments. We cannot regard you, he concluded, as foreigners. You are the other arm of the Anglo-Saxon race. You have the same hopes and aspirations as ourselves, and are inspired by the same noble aims. We greet you as fellow-laborers in the cause of humanity. (Loud cheers.)

Commander Sims, in reply, humorously remarked: Yesterday I had the honor of being received here as a guest with other officers, and I am here again to-day. I am practically boarding at the Guildhall. (Laughter.) He expressed, on behalf of the men, their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them by the corporation, and by almost everybody else in the city of London. Having referred to the welcome given by the Union Jack Club, which he said was probably the finest organization of its kind in the world, he added that all sorts of hospitality had been extended to the men in London. They returned to their ships and reported that they had been received in the most friendly manner by the citizens. They were stopped in the streets, they were entertained and they were continually receiving offers of assistance to see "this, that and the other." (Cheers.)

There is a reason for that, continued the Commander. I do not think it would happen in any other country. If you want to know the reason, it is because there is a strong blood tie between our two peoples. (Cheers.) We have given our men several days' leave to visit London, and I have seen many reasons offered for obtaining a longer period. They have invariably been, "I want to go and see my grandfathers and grandmothers," or "I want to see my uncles and aunts," or "I would like to go and see the country from which my people came." (Cheers and laughter.) These are the ties and the sentiments which make a difference between the reception which we have received here and that which it is possible to give us in any other country. (Cheers.) Members of our fleet have been received in other countries with all the official hospitality that can be imagined, but it was impossible for them to convey to our minds quite the same impression that has been made by the English people. There are strong ties of sentiment and amity between our two nations, and I believe under the surface there is a sentiment stronger still—a sort of undefined, defensive sentiment. I wish to express an opinion on this subject which is entirely personal, and it is this—if the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar and every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea. (Cheers.)

Commander Sims concluded his speech by calling for three cheers "for the King, the British people and the integrity of their Empire."

The cheers that followed, according to the London newspapers, were such as were never heard in the ancient Guildhall. Everybody joined in and the American bluejackets yelled themselves hoarse. But that wasn't all. According to the London Chronicle, Chief Boatswain Carl Benzons, of the Minnesota, made a few remarks after his chief, and he was just as positive about the effect of the ties that bind England and America. Boatswain Benzons, who is a native New Yorker, said that the bonds between the two nations were being strengthened every day and on behalf of the men of the Atlantic Fleet he invited the British tars to come to America so that Uncle Sam's men could have a chance to return the courtesies that had been heaped upon them in London.

"In conclusion," said Boatswain Benzons, "may these two Navies always stand together, both in peace and in war."

MELVILLE'S OPINION ON NAVAL DEFENSE.

Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., retired, is reported in the Philadelphia Ledger as saying:

"In the case of an attempt of a foreign power to make war on us, our first line of defense should be the enemy's coast line. Those are tactics by our great naval commanders during the War of the Revolution, say Paul Jones and Jack Barry. Of course, at that time we had but one coast to defend and no foreign possessions.

"I have many times said, during the excitement of an address or in my calmer moments, that woe would come to America when its battle fleets were driven from the seas, or if they had to take refuge behind fortifications. It is not an impossible thing for a foreign armada, with the modern system of transports, ships of high speed and great capacity to make a landing on our coasts.

"How long they might remain there would be a matter for the Army to handle. This is where the Army would come in, what I would term the second or third line of defense. I don't believe it would be possible at this time for any foreign nation to make a landing and hold its position in the United States for any length of time. If any Asiatic nation were powerful enough to make an attempt on our Pacific coast possessions, I would doubt whether they would come by way of the Hawaiian Islands. They might send a fleet that way to distract our attention, but I imagine that they would take a more logical course. The route, in an attempt on our Pacific coast, and the shortest course from the Japanese islands, for instance, to the northern coast of America, would be by way of the Aleutian Islands.

"There we have absolutely no defenses, but there the Asiatic Fleet would find numerous deep and well-protected harbors, where they could make naval and coaling stations, on which they could import their supplies, coal and refit their fleets, and make their descent on our coast of Alaska. From there down to the Oregon coast the country would be entirely open to the advance of the Asiatic enemy. Then, if a foothold were made or secured by any Asiatic Power of sufficient force, we would have a considerable job on our hands trying to drive them out.

"Therefore, to my mind, there is no question at all but that the strongest Navy possible for the American people to bear, without feeling the weight of the burden, would be the greatest assurance of peace and the cheapest

monetary insurance against war. The Army, of course, would be able to take care of the interior."

AS TO THE SIZE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS.

In the House Dec. 16 Mr. Fitzgerald made a speech in which he endeavored to show that the Navy Department, without authority of law, has planned and designed and has contracted for a ship of 7,000 tons' greater displacement than the law authorizes. He said:

"Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but under the peculiar system of cost keeping now in vogue in the Navy Department, while many of the charges which are made against the cost of the ship make the apparent difference very largely in excess of what the cost should be, these charges are bookkeeping charges only, and do not exist in fact. I mean to say that Congress approved plans in 1907 for a ship of 20,000 tons trial displacement, and the law required them to submit full details, including the displacement. Since then the law has required every battleship authorized to be similar to the one authorized by that act, and I say that the Department has not only built two ships under the act of 1908 of 26,000 tons displacement, but it has let a contract for a battleship, authorized in an appropriation act for the current fiscal year, of 27,000 tons displacement, and it now asserts that a similar ship cannot be built in a Government yard within the limit of cost fixed in the law. Then there is another important matter to which no attention is given and about which the Department says nothing. I am credibly informed by not one but a dozen naval constructors, and have been for years, that by the building of one of these ships in the government yards the cost of repair work is reduced from twenty to twenty-five per cent. In the yard where this ship is to be built the repair work amounts to about between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The saving in that alone more than wipes out the difference in the cost of these two ships. All that is desired in the discussion of these questions is that all of the facts may be laid before Congress, that Congress may have full information to determine whether the policy of utilizing great plants which are costing for maintenance and overhead charges large sums of money, regardless of how much work is done, is good policy, and that that information be given to Congress, so that we may honestly determine what is the best policy and may know exactly what the result of our efforts are in this class of work."

Mr. Dawson, in reply, called attention to the fact that it was thoroughly understood in the Committee on Naval Affairs—in fact, a separate vote was had—as to the size and displacement of the proposed new ships, and the committee agreed that the ships should be of 26,000 tons displacement, and in other respects conform in essential characteristics to the ships heretofore authorized. Also that during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill it was made clear what the new ships were to be, and that the appropriations were increased because the ships were to be larger.

The Navy Department replies, that while the law has not mentioned the displacements of a ship of more than 20,000 tons, each of the following ships was authorized with a knowledge on the part of Congress of their proposed tonnage. Congress was informed that the Wyoming and Arkansas were to be sister ships of 26,000 tons each in order that twelve twelve-inch guns could be mounted on them, and that the New York and Texas were to be 1,000 tons heavier in order that ten fourteen-inch guns could be mounted. Since the guns were actually authorized and the money appropriated, the department feels that it has not exceeded congressional authority in advancing the size of the ships.

Mr. Meyer, when he appeared before the Naval Committee of the House last year, urged that there should be no limit fixed on the size of American battleships, as long as foreign powers were continuously increasing the size of their war vessels. He indicated that the American Government should not hesitate to build 30,000-ton ships, or even ships of 35,000 tons, if Great Britain or Germany should reach that size.

Mr. Meyer now says he does not think that Congress will handicap the development of the means of national defense by going back to ships of 20,000 tons, which would mean a setback of five years, or even refuse to grant the emergency appropriation necessary to complete the Florida, of 21,000 tons, or to decrease the size of the New York. The Florida was launched last summer, and, accordingly, is too far advanced to be reduced in size. If more funds are not voted work will necessarily be suspended. The New York has not yet been laid down.

COST OF BATTLESHIPS.

Going into detail as to the reasons for the difference in cost of battleships built in navy yards and in private yards, Chief Constructor Watt, U.S.N., before the House Naval Committee on Dec. 13 said that heretofore shipyards in this country have been compelled to take government contracts to keep their plants in operation at a less figure than would warrant a fair expectation of profit. To maintain the organization during the "lean" years of American shipbuilding builders have taken contracts for government vessels practically at cost. While he believed the Government would save materially in having ships built in private yards, he admitted that the building of the Connecticut had been a great stimulus to outside shipbuilders and that the benefits to the Navy have been material. In the last five years we have obtained our ships at remarkably low prices, he said. The difference in cost between the two types of yards, he believed, is explainable by the higher wages and the pay with leave given in the navy yards. To-day in the navy yards there are fifteen days' leave each year with pay. In addition there are seven holidays and also thirteen Saturday half-holidays, making, all told, twenty-eight and a half days' leave with pay each year. The wages in the navy yards are fixed by boards of wages appointed each year, which communicate with the manufacturing establishments doing similar work in the vicinity, and so far as they are able they fix the wages by the figures returned. The returns from the private yards are often incomplete. If the wages boards knew the exact rate of wages paid in the private establishments and if there were no holidays the navy yards could compete with the private yards. "I think the output per man per working hour is fully as great in a navy yard as in any private yard in the country." This statement, the Chief Constructor said, he made without any reservation. It is hard to get good men to come to navy yards, since the work there is spasmodic, and men are not willing to take the risk. Congressman Roberts said outside employers around Boston were complaining that they are losing their best men because of the additional wages and special privileges in the navy yard. A certain amount of piece work is

done at the New York and the Mare Island Yards, but at the others the work is done on hourly wages. The river gunboat recommended by the Secretary of the Navy is designed for use in the rivers of China. It will be of light draft. The gunboat recommended is for police duty in the West Indies and Central America, of the Nashville type. One of the appendices to this hearing gives the prices of battleships from the days of the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, built in 1890. The cost per ton of displacement of the Oregon was \$313.26; of each of the other two \$297.72. Coming down to the Connecticut and the Louisiana, commissioned in 1906, the former, built in the New York Navy Yard, cost \$285.13, and the private yard Louisiana cost \$261.78. The difference is greater in the cost of the government-built Florida and the Utah, the latter a private firm ship. The Florida cost \$274.91 and the Utah \$180.80. The Chief Constructor thought that it costs no more to deliver material to the Government at New York than at Newport News or any other place on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Roberts asserted that outside employers send in the minimum scale to keep down the navy yard wages, so as not to attract their men, and that, instead of a maximum scale being sent in, it is just the other way, and that if the maximum scale were established in the navy yard the men would flock to the private yard for the sake of the pay and the holidays.

A third ship in the same yard could be built for less than the second ship, but not very much less, said the Chief Constructor. In building a ship you have first to get out the plans, and those plans will do for one ship or ten ships. You have to make patterns for the engine parts and for the stem and stern posts and struts, and those patterns can be used for a second ship. A pattern can go through a foundry a limited number of times only, but there is no limit to the number of times the same plan can be used. After the patterns have been used to make several large castings they would require some tinkering by patternmakers, but the cost of the third ship would be less than the cost for each of the first two ships. Similarly, shipfitting templates could be used on a second ship, but would require additional work before becoming available for use on a third vessel.

NAVAL ACADEMY BEFORE CONGRESS.

In pleading before the House Naval Committee for the increase of the salary of the swordmaster at the Naval Academy to \$1,600, Comdr. R. E. Coontz, commandant of midshipmen, made an eloquent plea for the old gentleman. When Mr. Roberts asked whether, at his age of fourscore, he could handle a sword effectively, Commander Coontz replied: "He can handle a sword all right and can still instruct, as is witnessed by the fact that we won the championship of the United States with our sword people, beating the Army last year. He has taught Admiral Schroeder and Admiral Wainwright and all of us." The Commander also urged the increase of the salary of the secretary of the Academy from \$1,800 to \$2,000, as the position is "one of dignity and responsibility." The commandant explained, in speaking of the money needed for repairs, that the wear and tear on the buildings occupied as living quarters and otherwise used by the brigade of midshipmen is about twice as great as on buildings occupied under average conditions, on account of the activity of the young men constituting the brigade. The flat roof over the dining hall of Bancroft Hall is continually leaking. Though the present law expires in 1913, the classes will not finish being reduced till 1917, and the hall must be used till then. Discussing the crypt for the remains of John Paul Jones, the commandant said that the recommendation is to make the crypt somewhat on the style of those under Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The idea is to place Jones in the center, and side niches would be reserved for others. Mr. Roberts asked why it would not be a good idea to build a mausoleum out in the park in front of Bancroft Hall. Commander Coontz said: "There would be no objection to that. I do not know why all these ideas went to the chapel. There must be some good reason, of course. Some time, when our country gets older, we will do like England, which puts her heroes under St. Paul's and in Westminster Abbey, where everybody may go and have a look at them." As to the typhoid epidemic, the commandant said the medical officers had traced it to some outside milk the Academy had to buy. The epidemic was not of a virulent order. It appeared to him that soon everybody would be back on duty as well as ever.

"Commander Coontz: Regarding the matter of discipline and general conditions, Captain Bowyer desires me to say to the committee that they are very satisfactory; in fact, better than for a long time. The first class are aiding us very materially in the keeping up of discipline and taking a very active interest in it. There have been a few minor cases of hazing, which were handled by the Superintendent, and a few minor cases of—I will not call them minor cases, but a few cases where midshipmen have been drinking; but they were properly and promptly punished by the Superintendent, and the number of such cases has materially decreased, and any reports of a serious nature at present there are rare.

"Mr. Butler: How do you punish them? What punishment do you inflict for drinking?"

"Commander Coontz: One young gentleman was deprived of all privileges for the remainder of the academic year and deprived of his next September leave. It depends entirely on the gravity of the offense.

"Mr. Butler: You do not dismiss them for drinking?"

"Commander Coontz: We do if it is a serious case, as was the case last spring of a first class man caught drunk down there, and he went up.

"Mr. Butler: You would dismiss a young man if you thought he had contracted the liquor habit?"

"Commander Coontz: Yes, sir."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following is a summary of the regular work of the Revenue Cutter Service during the fiscal year 1910: Lives saved, 25; persons assisted, 1,801; taken on board and cared for, 365; vessels assisted, 156, value, with cargo, \$10,247,535; vessels boarded and papers examined, 18,799; seized or reported for violation of law, 647; fines and penalties, \$160,569; derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed, 28; net expenditure, \$2,553,238.04.

The duties of the Service have been actively performed on all parts of the seacoast of the United States. The cutters have confined their work in Bering Sea and other northern waters for the protection of the fur seals and the fisheries. Two Japanese vessels have been seized for illegal sealing, and one sailing master, who proved to be a naturalized citizen, convicted of the offense. In the

Hawaiians the Thetis captured twenty-three Japanese subjects engaged in the illicit killing of birds, and seized plumage in their possession valued at \$112,470.

Timely and valuable assistance was rendered to the natives of northern Alaska and to the government interests in that territory by the vessels of the Service which made cruises into the Arctic Ocean. There have been in commission during the year twenty-six cruising cutters and eighteen harbor vessels and launches, which have performed boarding and other duties at the principal seaports. Twelve officers have been attached to duty in connection with the lifesaving service. Effective aid has been rendered to merchant vessels wherever found in distress. During the winter, which was severe, the Service was particularly alert in carrying out the requirements of the law and regulations covering this important duty. Notwithstanding the many and diverse duties of the Revenue Cutter Service, strict attention is paid to keeping up efficiently its military organization and discipline. Naval drills and target practice with rapid-fire guns and small arms are conducted regularly.

In a special report on the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, just made public, Walter I. Lembkey, agent in charge, after reviewing the excellent work performed during the past year by the revenue cutters stationed in Alaska waters, dwells at some length upon the proposition to establish a shore guard of marine, in addition to the native guard now maintained by the agents, on the shores of St. Paul and St. George islands; and concludes the subject by a strong recommendation "that a shore guard of marines on the islands be not permitted." He says:

"To anyone familiar with the situation it is apparent that the protection of the seal islands embraces two elements, namely, first, the protection of the rookeries themselves from actual invasion, and second, the maintenance of the integrity of our three-mile limit. With only a shore guard stationed upon land it is obvious that the three-mile limit would be without protection, as the shore guard would not be upon the water, nor could it, on the treacherous shores of the seal islands, find landings when it desired to put off and apprehend marauders. The shore guard proposition, therefore, would amount virtually to an abandonment of the protection of our three-mile limit, and would place the situation in about the same status as it was in 1906, when poachers could operate without interference within the limit and approach our shores at will. This situation would make a poacher of every sealer in the Japanese fleet; it would invite raids upon the rookeries themselves, and, however unsuccessful the latter might be, would provide such a source of friction between the two governments as would constitute an ever-present menace to the stability of the good feeling now existing between them. Furthermore, the presence of such a guard in the villages creates difficulties of an administrative nature which should be avoided."

THE CASE OF SERGEANT MANLEY, OF TEXAS.

A prominent officer of the Texas National Guard writes us as follows in regard to the trial of Sergeant Manley, T.N.G., who was sentenced to life imprisonment for having killed with a bayonet thrust a spectator who insisted upon passing the lines established to prevent intrusion upon President Taft when he visited Dallas: "In respect to your suggestion in your issue of Nov. 26, that every state in the Union should have a clearly defined law for the protection of its officers and men in the performance of duty, I beg to call your attention to a clause in our present Militia law that would no doubt have been of benefit to Sergeant Manley but for the fact that the court absolutely ignored it. This is Sec. 133, Militia Law of 1905, which reads: 'Any officer or member of the military forces of this state who is indicted or sued for any injury to persons or property done while performing or endeavoring to perform any duty required of him by this act shall have the right, and it is hereby made the duty of the court in which such indictment or suit is pending, upon the application of the person so indicted or sued, to remove the venue of said cause to some court of competent jurisdiction in another county not subject to the same or some other disqualification; provided, such application is supported by the affidavit of two credible persons, to the effect that they have good reason to believe that the defendant cannot have a fair and impartial trial before such court.' In addition to this affidavit, some twenty credible witnesses were put on the stand and swore that they did not believe Manley could get a fair and impartial trial in Dallas county. Nevertheless he was tried in Dallas county. Last June the Court of Criminal Appeals granted Manley bail, but by a species of sharp practice on the last day of the term the state's attorneys made an application for a new hearing, which resulted in keeping him in jail until the time for his trial. Now, being under a life sentence he cannot get bail. Sergeant Manley was convicted because he belonged to the Militia."

The more we look into this case the more we are surprised that in the state of Davy Crockett and Sam Houston, in which fair play has generally been considered the rule in the relation of men, so contemptible a case of injustice could be practiced upon a man wearing the uniform of the Lone Star state. We are informed that before the arrival of Mr. Taft in Dallas Chief Wilkie and his squad of Secret Service men had a conference with the military authorities of that city relative to the means for safeguarding the Chief Executive. At that conference Mr. Wilkie made every effort to impress upon the soldiery the importance of obeying orders to the letter. To illustrate the necessity of strict compliance, Chief Wilkie told of the arrest, during the President's visit at Omaha, of a man who had appeared inoffensive and had insisted upon crossing a forbidden zone. He carried a kodak, and seemed intent only upon taking a picture, but when he was searched he was found to have a Colt's revolver, .45 caliber, fully loaded, in his pocket. Going further Chief Wilkie, so we are informed, selected every officer known to be proficient in the use of the revolver and these officers surrounded the President's carriage. There was good reason for these preparations, for only a short time before a villainous circular was scattered broadcast in Dallas upon the occasion of the visit of Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, and a battalion of U.S. troops for the purpose of giving an exhibition. This circular characterized General Myer as a murderer, educated in a school of murder. It stated that he had lived all his life as a murderer and that all his soldiers were murderers; that the Army was an aggregation of murderers and that the National Guard could not murder as scientifically as the Army, but that they, too, endeavored to murder all they could. The Navy came in for its share of abuse, and, in fact, every organized authority for the protection of everybody was attacked. This was sup-

posedly the work of an anarchist, and it is said that there exists in Dallas a hotbed of those nefarious enemies of society.

All these things were known to the Dallas military and even without the positive warnings of Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, the situation would have been enough to give Sergeant Manley an unflinching determination to obey orders implicitly. We have read the testimony given at the trial of Manley and there is no evidence that Manley was actuated by any malice whatever, or that when he struck at the man he intended to kill him. That a man should be sent to prison for life who was guilty of a homicide that had in it no element of malice is a sad enough reflection upon the intelligence of a Texas jury, but that a man wearing the uniform of a state soldier in the act of protecting the President of the United States from being approached by unauthorized persons who might or might not have had murderous designs on his life, should be sent to prison for life is so absurd a travesty of justice as to make it impossible for a community with any respect for itself not to right the wrong at once and restore the honorable soldier to his original status in the state service. We thought the limit of legal extravagance had been reached in the case of Homer Grafton, the Regular soldier who was tried twice for the offense of killing a Filipino who rushed upon him with upraised bolo while he was acting as a sentry, but Texas has developed a new idea of the responsibility of a soldier who receives orders and who honestly and properly seeks to carry them out with the weapons which the state put into his hands.

This provision of the Militia law is better than nothing, but the soldiers of the state need more protection in the laws than merely that given by a change of venue. It ought to be so that right in Dallas the soldier could have been tried with every assurance that his fidelity to the orders of his commanding officer would bring him complete exoneration. His safety should lie not in being tried where the local sentiment might be less against him, but in a law that would give him his freedom, no matter what the local sentiment might be. That is the kind of law that Texas must put upon its statute books without delay if it wishes to be classed among the progressive commonwealths of the Union.

Monterey, Cal., Dec. 6, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The case of Sergeant Manley, of Texas, reminds one of a case that happened a time ago in Germany, only that the fulfillment of his duty was a harder test to the moral strength of the German sentry than the one Sergeant Manley had to face.

Under an article of war the German sentry was not allowed to go over the limits of his post. Stationed in the neighborhood of a deep water, he heard a cry for help, and saw a person struggling in the water, apparently drowning.

His human instinct and his sympathy urged a prompt attempt to succor the drowning, but the article of war forbids him to go over the limits of his post. He obeyed the article of war. Discipline was stronger than Humanity. Discipline makes an Army. Would Germany be one of the greatest powers on earth to-day without this iron discipline?

Suppose this sentry had left his post to save the drowning, and, after saving him, face a court-martial, for disobeying orders, and had been sentenced to a short term. Well what of it? He should go and help the drowning and be proud to serve a sentence for saving a human being.

On the other hand, let us assume the drowning is faking. The sentry leaves his post in order to save him; while a confederate of the drowning sets fire to the powder magazine the sentry is supposed to guard, blowing up thousands and thousands worth of government property and eventually from ten to a hundred of human beings.

Should he go and save the faker? Did he know the drowning was only faking? And if he knew the drowning was not faking, did he know that his post would be safe while he left it? Should he run the chances? Well, I should say no!

A number of American newspapers and periodicals made a laughing stock out of the German system of discipline, which forbade a sentry to leave his post, when he by doing so could prevent the destruction of a human being by only endangering from ten to a hundred of other human beings. I do not see where the laugh comes in in this case, but I certainly could see something to laugh about in the idea of sentencing a soldier to life imprisonment for faithfully performing his duty if it were not too serious a matter to laugh about.

Sergeant Manley's duty in this particular case was as clear as daylight, and any soldier who, under the same circumstances, acts differently would show no discipline at all. Did Sergeant Manley know the man was not an assassin?

Suppose this line was established by the municipal police force! Suppose this same man tried to cross the line. Suppose a policeman should (as he most probably would) enforce his orders with his club, provided for just such cases, breaking the skull of the man disobeying his orders, and so causing his death. Would they give the policeman a sentence to life imprisonment? They certainly would not. Now the only difference between both is one is equipped with rifle and bayonet, the other with a club, to enforce his order with. Both fulfilling their plain duties, and even if the result of enforcing their orders is death neither one can be made liable for this deplorable fact, unless it is proved, beyond any doubt, that he maliciously stabbed or clubbed the man with the intention to kill. Nothing of the kind is proved against Sergeant Manley.

There should and must be a legal way to get this unfortunate sergeant out of the clutches of a law which, as you rightly stated in your paper of Nov. 26, is made a burlesque of. The man should be honorably acquitted. As any order given to a National Guardsman by an officer is practically the same as given to him by the Governor of his state himself, I cannot see how this same Governor could pardon the man for obeying his own orders without making a farce out of the whole affair.

Now, instead of securing a mammoth petition, let us make up a mammoth collection and get Sergeant Manley an honorable acquittal, instead of a pardon, for a crime he never committed. I am sure that every Regular soldier of the U.S.A. would willingly part with a month of his pay. I, for one, am willing.

As we are very much dependent on our National Guard, and as they do not join them for privileges or advantages, but out of pure patriotism, they should at least be entitled to respect and the protection of the law.

FRED SCHNEIDER.

EXPLAINING APPOINTMENTS TO BRIGADIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent appointments to the grade of brigadier general may be regarded as a recognition of the correctness of view of those who urged the establishment of a General Staff some years ago. Of those appointed Colonel Duncan, and Colonel Weaver, who is to be the new Chief of Artillery, and Colonel Schuyler are at present serving as members of the General Staff; Colonel Anderson and Colonel Evans have recently served tours of duty with the General Staff; Colonel Macomb, who was appointed a brigadier general with the last list of appointments, was also a member of the General Staff. As members of the General Staff are selected by vote of a board of five general officers, not more than two of whom can be members of the General Staff at the time, it would seem that the Army ought at least to feel the assurance that the officers promoted from the grade of colonel and who have served with the General Staff might be reasonably considered well qualified for the position of general officer.

So much criticism was heard a few years ago concerning the presence in the list of general officers of young men, some of whom had been appointed from the grade of captain, and who would not retire for a long time, that the Army should certainly felicitate itself that since 1907, when the matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Taft, appointments have been confined to the grade of colonel, except in the cases of Lieutenant Colonel Witherspoon and Lieutenant Colonel Chittenden, the latter of whom was immediately retired upon promotion. The practice of selecting the general officers from colonels began in January, 1907, and during the period of four years the following appointments have been made:

Colonels General Staff: Markley, Infantry; Myer, Infantry; Hall, Infantry; Thomas, Cavalry; Morton, Cavalry; Hodges, Infantry; Davis, Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Witherspoon, Infantry. Colonels Smith, Ordnance; Crawford, Artillery; Davis, Engineers; Potts, Artillery; Brush, Infantry; Kerr, Cavalry; Morris, Artillery; Reade, Infantry; Smith, Infantry; Yeatman, Infantry; Maus, Infantry; Pratt, Infantry; Knight, Engineers; Howe, Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Chittenden, Engineers. Colonels Ward, Cavalry; Hoyt, Infantry; Macomb, Artillery.

Totals—Engineers, 3; Ordnance, 1; Cavalry, 5; Artillery, 6; Infantry, 12.

The brigadiers appointed from the Engineers and Ordnance were all retired soon after appointment, as were several of the line officers. Of those appointed since Jan. 1, 1907, there remain on the list:

General Thomas, Cavalry, retires Jan. 4, 1911; General Hodges, Infantry, retires March 13, 1911; General Witherspoon, Infantry, retires Nov. 16, 1914; General Potts, Artillery, retires Sept. 14, 1914; General Brush, Infantry, retires May 9, 1912; General Smith, Infantry, retires May 15, 1913; General Maus, Infantry, retires Aug. 25, 1914; General Howe, Artillery, retires Dec. 31, 1910; General Ward, Cavalry, retires March 19, 1911; General Hoyt, Infantry, retires Oct. 9, 1913; General Macomb, Artillery, retires Oct. 12, 1916.

Total—Cavalry, 2; Artillery, 3 (Coast and Field); Infantry, 6.

The promotions incident to the appointment of the Chief of Artillery are, of course, confined to that arm. The Field Artillery now has a representative in the list of brigadiers, and, excluding the young general officers who were appointed without regard to arm soon after the war with Spain as personal appointments or for particular reasons, it will be seen that the scales of justice have not varied much in favor of one arm or another, and that if the present practice prevails there will be no legitimate cause of complaint from any branch of the Service.

The first consideration in appointments to the grade of general officer is fitness. As far as practicable, in time of peace, having due regard to fitness, selections should be made from the grade of colonel, as this encourages all officers to try to qualify themselves for promotion when they arrive at the command of regiments. In time of war all military men of reasonable mind accept without reservation the justness of the provisions of law which allow the President to select officers from any grade to fulfill the needs of the hour, the responsibility for selection resting solely with the President.

ARMY.

GALLANT SERVICE OF A VOLUNTEER.

161 Forest avenue, E., Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the recently published account in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of Nov. 12, of the presentation by President Taft of a medal of honor to a worthy young officer of the Regular Establishment for gallant service in the Philippines, it must not be forgotten that there were some Volunteers who rendered gallant service in the islands during the insurrection, for which they have received scarcely any recognition. Among these I will name Capt. Luther Sage Kelly, late of the 40th U.S. Volunteers, who commanded a company in General Bell's expedition to the South Camarines, P.I. in 1900.

Captain Kelly was with his company ("A," 40th Inf.) at Nueva Carceres, when two companies "A" and "B" were ordered out in pursuit of insurgents, the major of the battalion taking the other two companies by a different route. The native guides proving treacherous, Captain Kelly took the lead through the dense forest, having had experience on the western plains in fighting Indians. The expedition (about 140 strong) finally arrived in front of the town of "La Luz," which was defended by rock rifle pits and entrenchments, just above a deep ravine, on the farther side of which the American detachment had scarcely halted in their open order line of march, when they were saluted by a volley from the concealed insurgents in the entrenchments just across the gulch. It proved to be a military organization under command of a colonel who had two light field pieces.

In the skirmish that followed Captain Kelly became concerned because the soldiers were rapidly getting rid of their ammunition to small purpose, and Captain Kendrick, of Company B, the ranking officer, being at the other end of the line, he (Captain Kelly) took the responsibility of giving the command to "cease firing." Captain Kelly then obtained permission from Captain Kendrick to take a detachment of the men and charge the town, which he did, across the ravine, in the face of the rifle pits and the cannon, and putting the enemy to flight. Disposing his men to best advantage while the balance of the two companies were coming up, he went into a building and pulled nine Spaniards out of a cellar, where they had taken refuge.

Captain Kelly's official report of this affair was of too modest a character to make much of his action, but the

facts here stated can be substantiated by Capt. (Lieut.) William Kendrick, U.S.A., his first sergeant, Company B, 40th Infantry, who was of the charging party, and who is now, I believe, an officer of the U.S. Army; Lieutenant McDonald, late of Co. B, 40th U.S.V., and Capt. Albert Lilienthal, late regular adjutant, 40th U.S.V., now of New York city.

Captain Kelly was the only officer with his company during this expedition from Nueva Carceres around the mountain to San Miguel Bay, a part of his company (except boatmen) having been detached, with Lieutenant Bugbee, for river service.

FRIEND.

Price Collier begins a new series of articles in the January number of *Scribners*. They will deal in a broad way with the great problems that confront the West in the East, with a special view of what England has achieved in India. The first paper, "On the Way to India," summarizes with clearness the changes that recent events have made in the relations of all of the great nations in the East. America can no longer sit idly by and watch the game of diplomacy from the vantage-point of a disinterested observer. "Americans must accept the responsibilities of the new situation whether they like them or not. They may not shirk the trust imposed upon them, whether for the present or for posterity. The Washington dictum of 'no entangling alliances' is a thing of the past. We cannot play the game single-handed." The author well says that next to our own affairs those of Great Britain are of most importance to us. His comments on recent acts of our State Department will be read with interest, in view of the constant rumors of probable trouble with Japan. He says: "No man who lives in England and America can escape the vital necessity of Germany and Japan to expand or to go to the wall. The trouble has been, and is, that we are looking at the question as one of malice, of diplomacy, of choice. It is nothing of the kind. There is no blame, no right or wrong, in the matter. It is life or death. For Great Britain and the United States, two nations already enormously rich, it is simply a question of more wealth. For Germany, for all Europe indeed, and for Japan, it is a matter of life and death. The phrases 'Yellow peril,' 'German peril,' 'Japanese peril,' are unfortunate, for the word 'peril' implies something terrible and imminent. The situation exists, but neither 'Yellow peril' nor 'Japanese peril' is imminent, nor of war-threatening danger to us in America. I use the phrase because it is a familiar one, but I disassociate myself from any advocacy of nervous and self-conscious talk or action. To talk of friendly Japan, or of friendly Germany, however, is childish. No commercial rival armed to the teeth is friendly. Who knew in 1860 that Germany was soon to be the dominant power in Europe? Who knew that she would defeat Austria in 1866? Who dreamed in 1868 that in two years she would crown her emperor at Versailles? Who dreamed in 1888 that she was to be Great Britain's rival on the sea? Certainly no Englishman cried 'Wolf' at the appropriate time. What Englishman to-day explains why Germany smashed Denmark, humiliated Austria, ruined France, defied England on the sea, squeezed Holland commercially, and backs Austria in tearing up a treaty in order to make a grab in the Balkans? What childish nonsense to call this crying 'Wolf'! It is an insult to that great Power not to admit that it is a very fine, full-grown wolf—and just now very much on the prowl. That is the fundamental factor to be remembered in any discussion of this much discussed question. It is not to be wondered at that the nations whose lives are at stake consider the matter more seriously than nations which have only pounds or dollars at stake."

The Herald, of Waterbury, Conn., describes what it believes is a feeling of antagonism toward the soldiers and sailors of the United States on the part of the population of New London, Conn. One evidence of this, it thinks, is to be found in the refusal of the audience at a playhouse to rise during the playing of the national anthem. Recently, at the Lawrence opera house, pictures of the rulers of the nations were shown on a screen, concluding with the picture of President Taft and the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." In other Connecticut cities it is the custom for the audience to rise during the music, but a man and his wife were the only ones to rise in New London, and they were stared at. The Herald, of Waterbury, professes to find a reason for this indifference to a patriotic custom in this opinion of a New Londoner: "Only soldiers and sailors rise, and in New London no one wishes to be taken for a soldier or bluejacket." This view, the Waterbury chronicler asserts, is the sentiment of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of New London, merchants and all. Indeed, we are told that even the thrifty merchants carry their dislike of the uniform to such a point that they discourage the trade of the soldiers. The Herald cannot understand this feeling, as it finds that, "taken all in all, and in proportion to their numbers, the soldiers and sailors are as well behaved as any other class of citizens." Since the Herald says that "New Londoners cannot themselves explain this aversion to the soldiers," the Waterbury view may be inspired by local jealousy, especially the explanation that "because of the treatment given to the sailors last summer the U.S. War Fleet went to Newport, instead of spending the customary month in New London Harbor."

In discussing the question why among the generals of the Confederacy were Northern men who had lived but a short time in the South and were not identified with its institutions, Archibald Young, of Washington, argues in the Confederate Veteran that it was because of the influence of their wives, and this to his mind is an additional reason for the South to be grateful to its women, who not only showed faith in the South, but inspired it in others. "Our adjutant general, Cooper, who was for a time the ranking officer in our Army, was a New Yorker," says Mr. Young, "but his wife was a Miss Mason, of Virginia. Lieutenant General Pemberton was a Pennsylvanian, but his wife was a Mississippian. Major Gen. M. L. Smith, one of our most distinguished engineers, was a New Yorker; his wife was a Miss Nisbet, of Georgia. Major General French was of New Jersey, but married Miss Abercrombie, of Mississippi. Colonel Stockdale, of Stockdale's Battery, was a Pennsylvanian; his wife a Mississippian. General Gracie was a New Yorker; his wife a Virginian. Gen. Albert Pike was born in Boston and educated at Hartford, but his wife was a

Louisianian. There were many Northern men living in the South at the outbreak of the war who went North and joined the Federal Army. Among them was General Sherman. But few, if any, of these men had Southern wives. Some Southern men fought in the Northern Army. General Thomas was a Virginian and a bachelor. General Fremont's wife was a daughter of Thomas Benton, of Missouri, who had not been in sympathy with the Southern doctrine. General Hunter's wife was an Ohioan. Admiral Balch was an Alabamian, but his wife was from Delaware. Admiral Farragut was the exception; both he and his wife were Southerners."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Dec. 20 awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, of Newport News, Va., a contract for the construction of the 27,000-ton battleship Texas at its bid of \$5,830,000. This is one of the war vessels authorized at the last session of Congress. The other battleship will be built at the New York Navy Yard, unless Congress repeals the section of the last Appropriation bill which directed that one of the battleships be built in a government navy yard. The award of the Texas provides for reciprocating engines instead of turbines. The Government could, it is said, have saved \$55,000 by accepting the proposition of the Newport News Company to supply the ship with Curtiss turbines, or \$40,000 if the British design Parsons turbines had been selected. The decision to revert to the old reciprocating engines was based upon the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief and other members of the Construction Board, the reason assigned being the superior economy of the reciprocating engines at what are known as "cruising" or middle rate speeds. It is not contended that the turbine is not superior to the reciprocating engines at top speeds, but it is argued that these speeds are very little used, so the economical consideration prevailed in the award of the contract. Estimates on the probable cost of the sister ship, the New York, if built at the New York Navy Yard, show that the vessel probably will cost considerably more than the authorized sum of \$6,000,000. It is estimated that Congress must appropriate at least \$1,500,000 more if she is to be built at the government yard. Mr. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, will take the matter up with the House Naval Committee after the holidays.

The trial of the British officers, Captain Trench, of the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Brandon, of the Royal Navy, who were charged by the German authorities with espionage upon the fortifications at Borkum, was opened in the Imperial Court at Leipzig, Germany, Dec. 21, and concluded on Dec. 22, when they were found guilty and sentenced each to four years' imprisonment in a fortress. The defendants admitted that they were gathering military information at the time of their arrest. The evidence showed that Trench and Brandon visited Kiel, Brunsbuttel, Cuxhaven, Helgoland, Westerland, Sylt, Amrum, Fohr, Nordernoy, Borkum, Wangeroom and Bremen, everywhere making sketches, marking in maps the positions of batteries, forts and searchlights, and keeping minute records in their notebook of military details. The States Attorney said the testimony would show that the information gathered by the prisoners could only have significance for a Power designing a sudden and unexpected attack on the German coasts. Notes in Captain Trench's memorandum book indicate that he was gathering material showing that Sylt was adapted for debarkation.

The New London (Conn.) Telegraph of Dec. 19 says: "The authorities at Fort Wright believe that in the quintet of men now under or awaiting sentence they have rounded up a gang of crooks of no common caliber. The methods by which the cottages were entered and looted and the clever means used in covering up traces of the crime were such as to lead to the belief that the men were adepts at crime before enlisting in the Army, rather than amateurs who drifted into crime when a favorable opportunity offered." Privts. William Bangs and Edward McGee, 2d Co., U.S. Coast Art., have been sentenced to long prison terms by a G.C.M., who found them guilty of burglarizing summer cottages on Fishers Island, and the larceny of articles valued at several hundred dollars. Three other privates are awaiting sentence on similar charges.

"Ex-Attache," in the New York Tribune, says: "Canada has taken to heart the Kaiser's recent homily on the importance of sobriety in the naval profession, for it has been announced that alcohol in any form or shape is strictly forbidden on board the cruisers and gunboats of her new navy. Emperor William wound up the address referred to above, and which was delivered at the dedication of the new naval academy at Flensburg, with the words, 'Victory in the next war will crown the colors of the nation which consumes the least alcohol.' This does not mean that William is a total abstainer. He drinks both beer and wine in moderation, as all those Americans who have been entertained by him at the yacht races at Kiel, on the Hohenzoellern, at Berlin, Potsdam or Wilhelmshohe can testify."

Gen. Faustino Guerra, of the Cuban army, has issued a manifesto explaining his reasons for resigning as commander-in-chief of the permanent army. He declared that the government wanted to send him to Europe for the sole purpose of separating him from his country, thereby showing manifest distrust of him. This distrust, he says, has been inspired by a coterie whose influence bears heavily upon the welfare of the republic, which he believes is in danger of ruin from this source. The ill will, says General Guerra, was manifest when he barely escaped death as the victim of a plot. Those responsible, he declares, already are being condemned by the conscience of the people.

The New York Evening Post reports that Washington has high hopes of securing the annual Army and Navy football match. Granville Hunt, chairman of the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who has the matter in charge, has received an encouraging reply from the Annapolis authorities to a communication which he sent them asking just how the Navy would receive an invitation to transfer the game to this city. Should the game be taken to Washington the Annapolis contingent would insist upon 17,500 as their share of the tickets, as they believe the change would mean that

the demand for seats would be far greater, and the game would grow in importance. With the Navy in line, Mr. Hunt is now after West Point. If assurances are received that the game can be changed to Washington, a movement will at once be started to give a ball, along the lines of the inaugural function, and from this alone it is expected that sufficient funds will be realized to meet expenses. For seating it is proposed to provide collapsible stands, which a Cleveland firm that makes a specialty of these offers to furnish at a surprisingly low price. These can be put up and taken down within four days.

"The American Red Cross Abridged Text-book on First Aid," by Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is published by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, Philadelphia. This is the "General Edition" prepared specially for general readers, Y.M.C.A. students, Boy Scouts, schools, etc. There has already been published an "Industrial Edition," adapted to the special needs of miners, railway employees, workers in iron and large manufacturing establishments. This edition will be issued also in Italian, Slovak, Polish and Lithuanian. Major Lynch has been in charge of the first aid department of the Red Cross for some time, and had before this valuable experience as a representative of our Government with the Japanese army during the war with Russia, an army which made most successful use of first aid under the fire of the enemy.

A careful examination of the monitor Puritan, sunk off Norfolk, Va., shows that it would be impracticable for the Navy Department to undertake to raise her with the facilities now at hand. To undertake this work a considerable outlay would have to be made in purchasing additional pumps and other wrecking apparatus. A contract was therefore signed Dec. 22 by the Acting Secretary of the Navy with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, in which the wrecking company agrees to deliver the Puritan at the Norfolk Navy Yard, afloat and in a condition to be handled, for the sum of \$23,000. In case of failure the wrecking company will receive no payment for its services.

Writing to the New York Times to correct a statement that Ladycliff Academy, a Catholic institution on the southern outskirts of the West Point reservation, is to be turned into a hotel, the Rev. Remy Laport says: "Being connected as a trustee with the board of managers, I can assure you that this statement is absolutely false and without foundation. Not only has the Government not bought Ladycliff, but, if it has any serious intention of doing so, it has so far given the owners no notice or indication of such purpose. I may add that the board of managers and the proprietors of Ladycliff have neither intention nor wish to sell at any price this flourishing and prosperous educational institution."

The famous ball of the Old Guard of New York will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on the night of Thursday, Jan. 26, 1911, and bids fair to rival the former successes. Officers from the Regular Services, the National Guard and Naval Militia will be largely represented. It may not be generally known that the Old Guard is an independent military battalion, existing under a charter. Its membership consists of men who hold an honorable discharge for service in the Army, Navy and National Guard of the United States. Its members are not liable for jury duty. It can be called upon for duty in case of insurrection or riot by the Governor only.

The War Department has had under consideration the cases of those officers who were unable to take the riding test during the autumn. Several of the officers who were reported as physically unfit will be given a further opportunity to recuperate before the question of whether they shall take the test or be ordered before a retiring board is finally determined. One of the officers, Major George T. Holloway, Pay Dept., has been ordered to report to the retiring board in Washington, to determine whether he is permanently disabled for active duty. Action on the other cases will be delayed for some time.

"I am glad to hear that the price of one battleship has been dedicated to the cause of peace," said Dr. Felix Adler in a public lecture on Tolstoi. "More than this amount will be necessary to ensure peace," added Dr. Adler. "The attention of the world should be directed toward ensuring not primarily peace, but justice. We are far from justice now. It used to be that war arose through the ambition of kings. Now it is from the frenzy of the masses. Democracy does not give assurance of peace or justice."

The Naval Medical Bulletin which will be issued Jan. 1 promises to be an exceedingly interesting number of this official publication. Among other interesting articles will be a number of notes on "remedy 606." This is the new arsenical compound, which is claimed to be the most important medical discovery in recent years.

A good example of the splendid work our revenue cutters are doing in helping vessels in distress and in saving shipwrecked crews from a watery grave is shown by the Gresham, whose achievements in one day off the stormy New England coast are noted elsewhere in this issue under the Revenue Cutter Service heading.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., who becomes a brigadier general on Jan. 4, 1911, has been assigned to command the post of Fort Riley, Kas., and the Mounted Service School, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, who retires for age March 19 next.

The War Department objects to Capt. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., retired, continuing on duty with the Idaho Militia when he becomes a member of the Idaho Legislature, to which he has been elected.

The War Department has advertised for bids for a sewage disposal system at Fort Logan, Colo.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

As the result of the retirement of Col. Alexander Rodgers, Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., will be promoted to the colonelcy of the 6th Cavalry; Major E. Swift, 9th Cav., is promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 8th Cavalry, vice O'Connor; Capt. F. Sayre, 8th Cav., to major, 9th Cav., vice Swift. Lieut. Col. W. E. Wilder, I.G. Dept., becomes colonel of the 5th Cavalry, vice Schuyler, promoted. Major J. Lockett, 4th Cav., is promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Cavalry regiment from which an inspector is to be detailed to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Wilder. Capt. G. Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is promoted to the rank of major, 4th Cavalry, vice Lockett. Lieut. Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., is to be promoted to the rank of colonel in the 9th Cavalry, vice Anderson, promoted to brigadier general. Major A. P. Blockson, 10th Cav., is promoted to lieutenant colonel, 7th Cavalry, vice Guilfoyle. Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., is promoted to major, 10th Cav., vice Blockson. Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., is promoted to the rank of colonel in the same regiment, to succeed Col. Joseph W. Duncan, promoted. Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., is promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 6th Infantry, vice Febiger. Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., now stationed at the Oregon Agricultural College, is promoted to major, 18th Infantry. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French is promoted to the rank of colonel, 28th Infantry, vice Col. R. K. Evans. Major E. W. Howe, 27th Inf., to lieutenant colonel of the 11th Infantry. Capt. W. K. Jones is promoted to major, 27th Infantry, vice Howe. The retirement of Col. E. B. Bolton, 4th Inf., on March 10, 1911, will promote Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, of the A.G. Dept., to the rank of colonel. If a lieutenant colonel from the Infantry is detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, vice McClure, Major S. W. Dunning, 20th Inf., will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 6th Inf., will be advanced to the rank of major and succeed Dunning.

RECENT DEATHS.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Donohue, U.S.R.C.S., attached to the cutter Apache, fell overboard at Jackson's Wharf, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1910, and was drowned. The body was recovered at 11:45 o'clock, Dec. 20. Lieutenant Donohue, in company with Lieut. M. B. Hall, left the Apache on the afternoon of Dec. 17, and finally arrived at the Caswell Hotel shortly before six o'clock in the evening. There they parted, Lieutenant Donohue to go to Ford's Theater. The Lieutenant was seen at the theater, and also on the water front about one o'clock a.m., Dec. 18. As no eyewitness has come forward with the facts of the accident, it is supposed Lieutenant Donohue slipped on the icy deck of the tug Columbia, where his hat was found, and fell overboard. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment and the parents of the dead officer notified. Lieutenant Donohue was twenty-six years old. He was a graduate from the U.S. Revenue Cutter School, class of 1908, and also a graduate of the City College of New York. He had an excellent record, and his untimely death is greatly deplored by the departmental officials who knew him personally, as well as his fellow line officers. He has been especially commended for efficiency and close attention to duty. At the inquest the coroner rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Major Eugene A. Bancroft, U.S.A., retired, who died at New London, Conn., Dec. 18, 1910, was born in Massachusetts June 17, 1825. He entered the military service May 6, 1861, as a private in the Sturgis Illinois Volunteer Rifles, and was discharged on Nov. 9 following, having accepted a commission of a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery the same day. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill and Second Malvern, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the battles about Chattanooga, Charlotte Pike and Pulaski, Ala. He received the brevet of first lieutenant on June 25, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Fair Oaks, Va., and that of captain on July 3, 1863, for like services in the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted to major in April, 1873, and participated in a number of Indian fights, including those in the Modoc War in California and in General Howard's campaign against the Nez Percé Indians. At the battle of the Clearwater, in 1877, he was shot through the lungs. For his gallant services at the Clearwater he received the brevet of major. He was placed on the retired list for age in 1889, and was advanced to the rank of major in 1904 for Civil War service.

Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1910, was born in Maine July 6, 1840, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1862, being promoted in the Army a second lieutenant of Engineers. His first duty after being commissioned was as assistant engineer on the staff of Major General Banks from July 10 to Nov. 24, 1862. He took part in the Northern Virginia campaign during the above period, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain and several skirmishes. He was on sick leave from Aug. 22 to Nov. 22, 1862, due to injuries and sickness incurred in the field. He was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant on Aug. 9, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Upon the expiration of his sick leave he was assigned to the Military Academy as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics. He was engaged in numerous important engineering works, including the construction of the defenses of Portland, Me., and of the northeastern coast, the defenses of Baltimore, Fort Montgomery and also of Fort Ontario until the latter part of 1866. His subsequent work included duty as superintending engineer of the construction of New Bedford Harbor, on geodetic survey of northern lakes. He was superintending engineer of the construction of the defenses of Key West and Dry Tortugas, was on duty in the Lighthouse Service and was in charge of various river and harbor improvements, surveys, etc. On March 13, 1865, he was awarded the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was promoted to major in 1874, lieutenant colonel in 1888, colonel in 1897 and brigadier general April 13, 1903, being retired next day at his own request after forty years' service. He had been ill for several months before his death. The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader of December 19 says: "In the death of Gen. Jared A. Smith, of the Engineer Corps of the U.S. Army, the country has lost a distinguished officer of the arm of the Service from which the nation expects most. Cleveland has lost more, for this city had few residents more honored, more trusted and more valued, and here General Smith was most intimately known, and it follows, loved and cherished as a friend and companion. Such officers adorn the Army and maintain the best traditions of the Engineers. They

are a fine flowering of American citizenship, and in retirement, as General Smith spent the later years of his life, they often render important service, as he did, to the communities in which they live. The officers of the Engineer Corps have built their monuments in all parts of the country. They have been as useful in peace as they were distinguished in war, when the nation was fighting for its life. General Smith leaves his memorials for his own city in the harbor which was created, in part, under his supervision, and in the splendid new courthouse which has been erected under the direction of the commission upon which he served. It is a fine double monument to a notable career." General Smith is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emily Berard Smith; two sons, Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, U.S.A., and Dr. George Seelye Smith.

Mr. John R. McAndrew, father of Capt. J. W. McAndrew, 3d U.S. Inf., and of Major P. H. McAndrew, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Terry, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1910.

Major Gen. J. C. Boyd, Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina for the last four years, died at Columbia, S.C., Dec. 18, 1910, of a stroke of paralysis, sustained on Dec. 15, without regaining consciousness. He was born in Selma, Ala., in 1848, and as a boy ran away from home to enter the Confederate Service. He was a prisoner at Ship Island until 1865.

Miss Mary W. Taylor, sister of Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., died at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Newburgh, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1910, having been stricken with paralysis about a week previous. He was born in Newburgh Oct. 26, 1839, and entering the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1856, was graduated May 6, 1861, being promoted in the Army as second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant a week later, and took part in the Manassas campaign in July, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., he received the brevet of captain on Oct. 25, 1862. After being in the defense of Washington he took part in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and in September, 1863, he went to West Point as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. He returned to the front in February, 1865, taking part in the operations about Richmond. He was offered the brevet of major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., which he declined. While a captain in the 4th Artillery he took part in the famous Modoc expedition of 1873, being in command during the action of Sorass Lake, Cal., and near Van Bremer's Ranch in May, 1873. Captain Hasbrouck's light battery, mounted as Cavalry, and two troops of the 4th Cavalry were encamped on Sorass Lake on the morning of May 10. The Indians made an attack on this force. Captain Jack, of the Modoc Indians, clad in the uniform of General Canby, who had been shot under a flag of truce a month before while holding a conference in the vicinity of the Lava Beds, led a company of thirty-three Modocs in a charge on the camp while a detachment was absent for water. The Indians succeeded in stampeding the horses and mules, and for a time things looked serious. Captain Hasbrouck, however, rallied his men, checked the advance, and, by a series of brilliant charges against the Modocs in the surrounding hills, put them to flight. Captain Hasbrouck received the brevet of major for his gallant services in this action. He was on the expedition against Nevada Indians in 1875, and was in the field to July 6, 1878. He was commandant of cadets at the Military Academy from September, 1882, until February, 1888. In the summer of 1887 he went abroad to witness the maneuvers of the French army. He was a member of the commission selected in 1888 to prepare a system of tactics for the Army. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1896, and was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers on May 27, 1898. General Hasbrouck was placed in command of the 3d Brigade in the 2d Division of the 7th Army Corps, which was reorganized in October, 1898, as the 2d Brigade of that corps, and served at Jacksonville, Savannah and Marianas, Cuba. He was in command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in March and April, 1899. He was promoted to colonel, 7th Artillery, in February, 1899, and on Dec. 1, 1902, he was appointed a brigadier, and was placed on the retired list on Jan. 5, 1903, at his own request, after forty years' service. The funeral of General Hasbrouck took place from the cadet chapel at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 20. The corps of cadets, under command of the commandant of cadets, and accompanied by the U.S. Military Academy band and detachment of field musicians, acted as escort from the chapel to the cemetery and fired the usual salute. All officers not on duty attended the services at the cadet chapel and cemetery.

Mrs. Mary J. Penn, mother of Major J. A. Penn, 12th U.S. Inf., died Dec. 11, 1910, as a result of a paralytic stroke, at her home near Batavia, Ohio, aged eighty-four years. She was the widow of the late Julius A. Penn, for many years prominent as a practitioner at the Clermont county bar. A daughter, Miss Jennie Penn, also survives. Mrs. Penn was known as a most estimable woman, faithful to every duty and especially devoted to her home and loved ones. Major Penn, who is en route to the United States from the Philippines, did not arrive in time for the funeral, which was held at the family home Dec. 14, conducted by Rev. Burdall, and the remains were placed in the vault, awaiting the arrival of Major Penn, when final burial will be made.

Miss Josephine Pendleton, sister of Major E. P. Pendleton, 29th U.S. Inf., died Dec. 13, 1910, at Springfield, Mo., in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

The remains of Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., who died in the hospital at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1910, as a result of injuries received from being thrown from his horse, were buried with military honors in the post cemetery Dec. 14. Lieutenant Woude's death was the occasion for the first military funeral of an officer since the erection of Fort Des Moines, and hundreds of civilians were at the fort to witness the burial. Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th U.S. Cav., read the beautiful Episcopal ritual in the chapel. The exercises there were attended by the officers of the regiment, the Army women and a few civilians who were intimate friends of the dead officer. After the service in the chapel the casket, draped with the American flag, was placed on a gun carriage in the presence of the entire regiment. The regimental band, playing Chopin's funeral march, headed the cortege, and beside the casket marched Capt. Grote Hutcheson, John P. Ryan, George P. White, John W. Furlong, Hu B. Myers and Louis R. Ball, all 9th U.S. Cav. Mrs. Woude was unable to attend the services, and the carriage was occupied by C. W. Woude, of Sioux Falls, S.D., a brother of the dead officer, and Mrs. George P. White, the wife of Captain White, who is an intimate friend of Mrs. Woude. Following the closed carriage walked the officers of the regiment, and behind them walked the enlisted men. At the grave the troops formed in a hollow square and Chaplain Freeland read from the

Episcopal services, after which the usual three volleys were fired and "taps" sounded.

Dr. Presley Craig Hunt, noted alienist and physician of Washington, D.C., died suddenly at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1910. "Dr. Hunt," writes a correspondent, "was a son of the late Major Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., from whom he inherited in a marked degree those qualities of heart and brain which so endeared his distinguished father to his friends. Although young in years, Dr. Hunt was advanced in the knowledge of his profession, and was one of the best known and most popular among the professional men in his city. He was born March 4, 1871, at Fort Adams, R.I.; was educated and graduated from Emerson Institute and Georgetown Medical College. He was neurologist of Providence Hospital, alienist for the Corporation Council of the District of Columbia, a member of the Cosmos Club and actively interested in the medical societies in the district. He was widely known for his writings on mental and nervous diseases." Dr. Hunt is survived by his mother, a daughter of the late Gen. Henry Knox Craig, Chief of Ordnance, three sisters and two brothers, Conway B. Hunt, Engineer of District Highways, D.C., and Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th U.S. Inf.

The funeral of Louis Timm, boilermaker aboard the U.S.S. Des Moines, who died of typhoid at the naval hospital at Gibraltar, Spain, was held Dec. 21, 1910. The services were attended by the American Consul, Mr. R. L. Sprague, and several officers of the Des Moines, as well as by several officers of the British cruiser Argyle. The coffin was conveyed on a British army gun carriage drawn by mules, which were ridden by British soldiers. The firing party was composed of bluejackets from the Argyle. The American flag was carried, preceding the cortege through the fortress. Louis Timm was twenty-eight years old, and had been in the Service about two and a half years. He was a native of Mount Vernon, Ala.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Anna Campbell Kelton, daughter of Mrs. John C. Kelton, widow of Brigadier General Kelton, U.S.A., whose engagement to Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, we briefly announced in our last issue, is also a grandchild of the late William S. Campbell, esq., for many years U.S. Consul at Rotterdam and Dresden, and at the latter place Gen. and Mrs. Kelton were married. Dr. Wiley, who is a native of Indiana, is the Government's pure food expert, and has been connected with the Department of Agriculture for a number of years. He is a graduate of Hanover College, Indiana, 1867, receiving his M.A. and M.D. from the Indiana State Medical College, Ph.D. and LL.D. from Hanover College and B.S. from Harvard University. In 1909 Dr. Wiley was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France for his services to the Maritime Exposition at Bordeaux in 1907 in connection with adulteration of wines and the laws for the repression thereof. On Dec. 21 Dr. Wiley was signally honored by the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, in being awarded the Elliott Cresson Medal for "distinguished, leading and directive work" in his special field of endeavor, agricultural and physiological chemistry. Miss Kelton's eldest brother, Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., was married to Miss Edith R. Wills at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 15, 1910, as we noted last week, and her youngest brother, Mr. William S. Kelton was married to Miss Phebe Jones at Seattle, Wash., on Dec. 21, 1910.

Owing to the fact that the U.S.S. Vicksburg is to sail at an early date for Corinto, the wedding of Midshipman Allan G. Olson, U.S.N., of that ship, and Miss Genevieve Pattiani, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pattiani, of Alameda, Cal., which was set for Dec. 20, was quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's parents at four o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the presence of only the members of the two families and a few of the most intimate friends. Rev. Everett Couper, of Christ Episcopal Church, read the service, and both bride and groom were unattended. Miss Pattiani wore a handsome traveling gown of pale gray cloth, with a large black velvet hat, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Richard Duncan Gatewood, wife of Assistant Naval Constructor Gatewood, U.S.N., on duty at Mare Island, Cal.

Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Herrick announced the engagement of her daughter, Katherine Ingraham, to Lieut. Frank Porter Amos, 11th U.S. Cav., at a luncheon given for her daughter Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1910, at her home in Lawrence, Mass. Miss Herrick comes of a long line of New England ancestry, being a direct descendant of Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, as well as of the Bunbursys, of Baltimore. Lieutenant Amos graduated from West Point in the class of 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Beard, the Mount Royal, Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ann Virginia, to Lieut. Guy A. Mix, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Mason, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., which will take place on Dec. 27, 1910, at St. Luke's Church, Ancon, Canal Zone. Lieut. and Mrs. Matheson will be at home after Jan. 4 at the Coronado, 1846 U street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morris announce the marriage of their daughter, Vernie, to Ensign Roy Leighton Lowman, U.S.N., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1910, at Johnstown, Pa.

Mrs. Frank J. Conolly announces the engagement of her daughter, Kathleen Marie, to Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Miss Conolly is a granddaughter of Mr. William Ward, of West Point, N.Y.

The wedding of Miss Kate Belle Riggin and Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th Inf., took place Dec. 14, 1910, at Pine Bluff, Ark. After April 15 the bride and groom will take quarters at Infantry Terrace, at the Presidio of San Francisco. The church ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's brother, George Arthur Riggin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morlan, of Fredonia, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude, to Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers, 10th U.S. Inf. Miss Morlan is the sister of Mrs. Schoeffel, wife of Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 10th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Carrithers is the son of Judge C. H. F. Carrithers, of Fairbury, Ill., and a graduate of the Military Academy in the class of 1910.

The death is reported of Dr. P. C. Hunt, a son of the late Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A. W. H. Hunt, who was last week appointed to the newly created U.S. Court of Commerce, belongs to an entirely different family. He is a son of the late W. H. Hunt, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and a brother of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., and Pay Dir. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N. Judge Hunt is not dead, as reported last week, but is, on the contrary,

very much alive and gives every indication of having a long and useful career before him. The sons of Judge Hunt claim relationship to the new steel Navy as the offspring of their father, as his son Livingston endeavored to show in an article appearing in the Naval Institute Proceedings in 1904.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., and their two sons are staying at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schley will spend the holidays in New York.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20.

Mrs. Parker, the widow of Major Richard Parker, U.S.A., is spending some time at the Grafton, Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant will go to Chicago to spend the holidays with Mrs. Potter Palmer, who will entertain other members of the Grant family also.

Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., and daughter, Miss Godfrey, sailed on the S.S. Colon from New York Dec. 22 for the Canal Zone, Panama, where they will remain some weeks.

Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, 6th U.S. Field Art., on duty at West Point, N.Y., and Mrs. De Armond are receiving many congratulations on the arrival of twins in the family, a boy and a girl, on Dec. 16, 1910.

Comdr H. K. Hines, U.S.N., has been ordered detached from command of the U.S.S. Dubuque, and will wait orders. Comdr. C. B. Morgan, who has been waiting orders in Savannah, has been ordered to command the Dubuque.

Mrs. J. W. Cairns, of Manila, was an arrival on the last trip of the Minnesota, and she is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Patten, in Seattle, until Christmas, when she goes to Portland, Ore., to be the guest of her father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, at their city home, 654 Everett street.

The second of a series of semi-monthly hops took place in the ballroom of the Officers' Club at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Dec. 16, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the post and guests in Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. William D. Connor, U.S.A., received the guests. A buffet supper was served following the dancing.

Col. R. H. Patterson, Coast Art., U.S.A., with Mrs. and Miss Patterson, will spend the holiday season with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., at 33 Upshur row, Naval Academy, Annapolis, after which they expect to visit Fort Monroe and Washington. Mr. Wayne Patterson goes to visit relatives in Savannah, Ga., on his vacation.

Lieutenant Commander Kurose, of the Japanese navy, who is making a tour of the world in the interests of his government, was a guest at the naval station, Newport, R.I., Dec. 20. After paying his respects to Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., the Japanese officer was given an opportunity to inspect the War College and the naval training and torpedo stations.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southland gave a dinner at their home in Washington, D.C., this week, at which they entertained the Postmaster General, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover, Mr. Kennard, of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Kennard, Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Col. and Mrs. Cosby, Miss Julie Meyer, Commander Ritzmann, of the German Embassy, and Mr. Benjamin Cable.

Gen. Nicolas Simopoulos, of Greece, a retired army officer, wanted in Greece in connection with army disbursements which have been investigated, was a passenger on board the Themistocles, which left New York city Dec. 20 for Greece. A special board from Ellis Island went to the steamship and investigated his arrest. It was decided that he would have to be deported in any event, and Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek Consul General, admitted that the immigration authorities had jurisdiction.

The December meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., held in the newly furnished Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., was unusually pleasant. After the regular routine business a delightful paper on "Prayer Beads" was read by Mrs. Barroll, wife of Comdr. H. H. Barroll, U.S.N. This was illustrated with strings of prayer beads, ranging from those made of rough hewn wood by Indians and other uncivilized tribes to beads of exquisite Chinese jade and marvelously wrought metals. The meeting was well attended and of unusual interest.

Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, retired, realizing the importance of the co-operation of state authorities in effecting national military efficiency, sent the following telegram to the meeting of state Governors recently held: "Governors' Convention, Louisville, Ky. Military hygiene and efficiency depend largely on Governors in war, and can be sufficiently attained beforehand in our public schools alone. An appeal for concerted opinion and action is presented. Needless sacrifice of life otherwise assured, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge."

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., on their way from Manila to Washington, D.C., spent several days with their son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Williams, at Jackson Barracks. During their short stay a few entertainments were planned in their honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a delightful card party, Mrs. H. C. Merriam winning the lady's prize and Colonel Beach the gentleman's prize. Friday evening, Dec. 9, they were the guests of honor at dinner at Capt. and Mrs. Merriam's. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna entertained most charmingly at dinner in their honor Thursday evening, Dec. 8. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam.

Mrs. H. L. Haskell, widow of General Haskell, U.S.A., gave an elaborately appointed luncheon at the Town and Country Club, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, as a compliment to Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, wife of General Bliss, U.S.A., and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, wife of Colonel Von Schrader, U.S.A. Forty guests were seated at two round tables, which carried an effective combination of Christmas berries entwined with small silken flags arranged about a center decoration of vivid red carnations in a bed of maidenhair fern. The national tricolor and brilliant red was further carried out on the place-cards. These were ornamented with an embossed United States shield hand painted, holly berries tied with red, white and blue ribbons, and on each was illumined two stars in compliment to General Bliss. Mrs. Haskell presided at one table and Miss Genevieve Harvey, of Galt, at the other.

Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., is spending the holidays at his home in Anderson, S.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Brown, M.R.C., U.S.A., at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 12, 1910.

Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., was among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Dec. 15.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, U.S.N., at Macon, Ga., Dec. 15, 1910.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th U.S. Field Art., at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1910.

Capt. H. S. Kerrick, Coast Art., U.S.A., and wife have returned to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., after four months' tour of Europe and a visit with their parents in Illinois.

Mrs. Harris, wife of Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a luncheon at her Rhode Island avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 20.

Miss Harriet Hatch, of Honolulu, who has been the guest of Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of General Aleshire, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, for Baltimore, Md.

Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Capehart were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, when their honor guests were Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, the mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., is spending the Christmas holidays with her son and daughter-in-law at their twenty-first street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, U.S.A., who are spending the month of December at the Ivy Lane Inn, Daytona, Fla., will remain there until some time in February, when they will go to Palm Beach.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Galloway, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22 for Elizabeth, N.J., where they will spend Christmas with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas Galloway.

Asst. Paymr. H. B. Ransdell, U.S.N., recently on duty on the U.S.S. Michigan, has been ordered to join the U.S.S. Wheeling at Portsmouth, N.H., for duty. The Wheeling will start on a cruise south about Jan. 15.

Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire and Miss Aleshire have sent out cards for an afternoon reception on Monday, Dec. 26, from five until seven o'clock, at their new residence, 2343 S street, Washington, D.C.

Surgeon Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, who have been spending the season at the Westminster, in Washington, D.C., left there on Dec. 16 for Pensacola, Fla., for a visit of three weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., are spending the Christmas holidays in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Jewett's mother, Mrs. Frank Hume, at her residence on Massachusetts avenue.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., have leased their home at 2036 O street, Washington, D.C., to Capt. and Mrs. Brooke, and Mrs. Barth will sail on the Sherman Jan. 5 to join Major Barth, who is stationed at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Franklin, and Mrs. Reynolds left Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 16 for Washington, D.C., where they spent several days before going to Annapolis, Md., to spend the Christmas holidays with their son, Midshipman Bainbridge Reynolds.

John Bigelow has presented to Malden, in Ulster county, N.Y., a building to be used as a library and town hall. Mr. Bigelow was born in Malden. The hall was opened Dec. 20 with a lecture by Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., retired. He told of his early life in the Navy.

Miss Florence Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon on Dec. 19, in Washington, D.C., when her guests included Miss Eleanor Ridgely, Miss Harriet Hatch, Miss Nagel, Miss Marjorie Aleshire, Miss Alice Goodwin, Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Alice Shepard.

Señor Don Alberto Yocham, Chargé d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation at Washington, D.C., received word Dec. 19 from the Chilean government leaving to Señora de Cruz the acceptance of the offer from President Taft and Secretary Knox for the use of an American battleship to transport to Chile the body of her husband, the Chilean Minister to the United States, who died Dec. 18.

Mrs. H. C. Pratt, mother of Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, U.S.A., was hostess at an afternoon tea in her apartment at the Toronto, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A.; Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William M. Irwin, U.S.N.; Miss Carol Newberry and the Misses Murray, daughters of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., assisted.

Among those who attended the first of the Norfolk assemblies given at the Ghent Club, Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 14, were Pay Dir. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Quinby, the wife of Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cook, Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dillingham and Naval Constr. Horatio G. Gillmor, U.S.N.

Forty-eight prisoners in the U.S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., are to be released on parole as the result of recent hearings by the Parole Board, according to statements made by Federal officials Dec. 20. The names of the prisoners to be released are withheld, but it is said that John D. Greene and W. J. Gaynor, who were convicted of complicity with former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, U.S.A., in Savannah Harbor frauds, are among those to be released. Judge Ward, of the U.S. Circuit Court, on Dec. 19 approved an agreement awarding \$6,000 to Frank W. Hubby, Jr., for his services as receiver in the litigation instituted by the United States against ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter.

The annual meeting of the General Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Dec. 19, in the afternoon. Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., was re-elected commander, and Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., vice commander, for the ensuing year. Neither officer was able to leave Washington to attend the meeting, but each sent by telegraph his greetings to the order. At the annual dinner and election of the New York Commandery of the order, held in the evening, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., was re-elected commander; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan, U.S.N., vice commander; Capt. Charles Townsend, recorder; Fred E. Underhill, treasurer; William S. Wells, retired, registrar; Loyall Farragut, historian; the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, chaplain, and Dr. W. H. Bates, A. Noel Blakeman, Alexander Duane, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Phime, U.S.V., Francis K. Browne, Jefferson M. Levy, William Decatur Parsons, Harrison Williams and George W. Brown, members of the council.

A daughter was born to the wife of Gunner Charles S. Schepke, U.S.N., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1910.

Col. C. A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., and wife have taken an apartment at the Kenesaw, Washington, D.C.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 14.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., will leave New York city Jan. 11 for France, where he intends to remain until April next.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty on the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp, U.S.N., has assumed command of the Third Division of the U.S. Pacific Torpedo Fleet, with the Lawrence as flagship.

Mrs. Harry George, wife of Captain George, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., at her residence, 1854 Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharpsten, of Walla Walla, Wash., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A., 1836 Calvert street, Washington, D.C.

Major G. H. Macdonald, 13th U.S. Cav., came to New York city from Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, and is staying at the Hotel Wolcott, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G. Dept., has been assigned to the 11th Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, detailed to the Inspector General's Department.

A daughter, Charlotte Harrison, was born at Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 15, 1910, to the wife of Mr. Hoste McK. Harrison, who is a daughter of Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C., U.S.A., and wife were among the recent arrivals at Annapolis, Md., to spend the holiday season with Mrs. Hicks's parents, Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A.

Among the recent arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, were Mr. William B. Gilmore, U.S. Coast Survey, Chief Gunner James T. Roach, U.S.N., and Capt. William D. Davis, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., left Burlington, Vt., early this week for Washington, D.C., where he is stationed. Colonel Peirce has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. A. G. Peirce.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., and their small daughter are spending the Christmas holidays in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Torrey's mother, Mrs. Stephen Trescott, at her home on N street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. E. A. Helmick, 10th U.S. Inf., and family, after spending the Christmas holidays with Major and Mrs. William A. Phillips at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, will be at home at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., about Jan. 4.

Major and Mrs. John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., will sail Jan. 11 next on the Cedric, White Star Line, to pass several months on the Riviera and southern France. Their address will be care Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Town Topics publishes an illustrated article by Capt. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, upon the U.S. Naval Academy, and another by Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., entitled "West Point and the Military Idea in Education."

Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Stockle's friends will be glad to know that their little daughter, Ruth, is improving from an operation for appendicitis, performed by Major C. C. Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the hospital at Hot Spring, S.D., where Mrs. Stockle had taken the little girl for her health.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Portner, Washington, D.C. Captain Alexander is on leave at present, and will join his regiment in the Philippines Feb. 1. Mrs. Alexander will remain in Washington. She has with her her mother, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Gen. E. D. Thomas, U.S.A.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was lecturer at Academy Hall, Salem, Mass., Dec. 19, under the auspices of the Essex Institute, and gave a highly interesting talk on "The Spanish and American Occupation of Mindanao and Sulu Islands of the Philippine Islands"; Moro warfare from 1520 to the present time, being illustrated with over 150 excellent stereoscopic views.

An interesting and instructive lecture on "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie" was delivered on the evening of Dec. 6 at a stated meeting of the New York Historical Society by Mr. Charles William Burrows, of Cleveland, Ohio, the publisher of Avery's "History of the United States and Its People." Mr. Burrows is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1870.

Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson welcomed a number of friends from four to seven o'clock at their residence, 1628 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 17. Assisting them were their daughters, the Misses Dorothy and Eleanor Anderson; Miss Harriet Bayne, Miss Louise Bayne, Miss Gertrude Greely, Miss Anne Gleaves, Mrs. Cone, wife of Engr.-in-Chief H. I. Cone, U.S.N.; Mrs. Burr, wife of Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. T. J. D. Fuller presided at the tea table. Mrs. Anderson and the Misses Anderson will be at home Saturdays after Jan. 1.

Among the guests at the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington, Dec. 10, were President Taft and seven members of his Cabinet, Speaker Cannon, Vice President Sherman, Generals Wood, Barry and Edwards, Capt. A. W. Butt, ten Senators and eleven members of the House. The coming Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, was impersonated by a member of the club wearing a farmer's costume, with big whip, overalls, wide felt hat and hickory shirt. He was riding a two-wheeled cart, cracking his whip and shouting at his mules, named Bob and Fitz. Dragging behind in heavy chains were Cannon, Dalzell and Payne. At every other step the ex-Speaker yelled defiantly "Dictator! Czar!" There were various amusing "skits" at the expense of both parties.

Concerning Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., whose advancement to the grade of brigadier general will take effect Jan. 4, 1911, the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says: "Colonel Schuyler is a member of the well known New York family of that name, whose ancestors served with great credit both in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars in the Lake Champlain valley and elsewhere. He himself has a magnificent army record, and is no stranger to Vermonters, for during his tour of service at Fort Ethan Allen, while major of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, he made many friends in Burlington and throughout the State. Colonel Schuyler is one of the very best officers in the United States Army, and in whatever position he has been placed he has made good. His legion of friends everywhere will heartily congratulate him upon his well earned promotion."

Rev. Leroy Wilson Taylor, Methodist pastor of Schenectady, N.Y., has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy.

Mrs. Maxfield, wife of Ensign Louis H. Maxfield, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. Holt Page, have taken an apartment at the Dunmore, on Bute street, Norfolk, Va., for the winter.

Horatio Loomis Wait, formerly of the Navy, and now one of the masters in chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook county, Ill., has been appointed a member of the public library board of Chicago. Mr. Wait is an active promoter of the interests of the Illinois Naval Reserve and a member, first class, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion by virtue of his service in the Civil War.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines on Dec. 22 disposed of the Manila Renacimiento case by sentencing Theodore Kalaw, formerly editor of the paper and now a member of the Philippine Assembly, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$3,000, and Martin Ocampo, formerly the manager, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, for having criminally libeled Commissioner Dean C. Worcester.

GENERAL WOOD ON ARMY NEEDS.

A two-year enlistment period and cutting down administrative expenses for the purpose of clearing the way for accumulating an actual reserve of war material were strongly urged, among other things, by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in the hearing before the House Military Committee on Dec. 13. His words on the latter point were as follows: "I think we should aim at 1,000 3-inch field guns as soon as possible. That would mean one year's full work at three shifts. I think we can make very large economies in the administration of the Army, and I feel personally that we should devote all our energy now to accumulating an actual reserve of war material, and cut out to the greatest extent possible administrative expenses of all sorts, because we cannot get guns and ammunition in case of war without great delay." This country, working at the very best advantage, can produce only 560 of the present type of field guns in a year. Our present normal output is 265 guns. Including everything in the hands of the Regulars, the Militia and the reserves, we have to-day only enough field artillery 3-inch guns for about 108,000 rifles, and in field artillery ammunition we have for the guns already made less than one-third the field service allowance per gun. One European army carries 2,800 rounds per gun, but all the Department asked was 1,350 rounds per gun.

When Chairman Hull said that we were keeping up a skeleton army, General Wood said, "That is all." At the end of the present year, General Wood said, we would have one million rifles of modern make, including 385,000 Kraggs. When there is accumulated a total of 800,000 Springfield and a reasonable amount of reserve small-arms ammunition there can be a considerable decrease in the amount expended for small arms and small-arms ammunition, and it will be possible to devote a great deal more to field artillery, its ammunition and coast artillery ammunition. The appropriation of \$750,000 asked would bring the total up to somewhat more than 714,000 Springfield. When the chairman asked whether there could be economies permitting concentration on the providing of munitions of war, the Chief of Staff said: "Yes. We can do a great deal by the concentration of our garrisons and the discontinuing the expensive plan of building officers' quarters everywhere. We could build our military stations nearer to the large towns and allow commutation of quarters."

Mr. Prince wished to know whether it would injure the Service if officers teaching and studying at the Service schools were sent to duty where they are more needed. General Wood replied as follows: "It would be a positive injury to the Service to do that, because we send to these schools very carefully selected officers, the courses are advanced courses in their profession, and when these men go back to their regiments the information which they gain in these schools is transmitted throughout the entire regiment. It is a very important part of our system of military education in keeping our men up to date, and it corresponds very closely to the practice in the learned professions of civil life of going to post-graduate schools and taking advanced courses from time to time, as we find engineers and doctors and others doing."

Of the \$750,000 asked for the manufacture of arms all is intended for the new Springfield rifle. The intention is to bring the small arms up to a million rifles—800,000 of the new Springfield, model 1903, holding in reserve probably 200,000 Kraggs. After a reasonable amount of field artillery and its ammunition is acquired, then it would, perhaps, be wise to increase the reserve of Springfield to a million. The cost of a battery of four guns, four limbers and twelve caissons General Wood placed, roughly speaking, at \$84,000, or a little more than \$20,000 to the gun. He believed that we have now as good a field artillery gun as any in the world. It is of the type of the French gun, and has great power and accuracy, as well as durability. It would cost about \$12,600,000 to get 600 more field guns. Mr. Anthony asking whether it would not be wise to slack up in the manufacture of small arms and concentrate energy on the production of field guns, General Wood said yes. We do not need an enormous reserve of clothing, because if we have arms and ammunition we can fight in any sort of clothes. The present plants devoted to the making of small arms could not manufacture field artillery without an entire change of machinery. Mr. Kahn said the I.G. of the California National Guard (a retired Army officer) had told him that the Militia Service would be improved if the men were called "U.S. Reserves," instead of "National Guardsmen." General Wood said it would without doubt improve their efficiency, but they had sought to steer clear of any interference with state feeling. General Wood then explained the provisions and intent of the Militia Pay bill, which has already been described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is similar to the one discussed in the National Guard convention.

General Wood said we should have larger garrisons and get the Army into such shape as to permit of its mobilization without having to leave a third of it behind to take care of the little scattered garrisons all over the country. As time goes on we shall be able to reduce our force of American troops in the Philippines somewhat and make up the difference with native troops, and perhaps extend the period of Philippine service. The establishment of a permanent corps of white men for the Philippines and giving them extended service, mentioned by Mr. Anthony, General Wood did not take much stock in.

The Chief of Staff said he believed the enlistment period should be shortened to two years, with a prohibition of all re-enlistments except those of non-coms, and a few

highly trained privates in the Coast Artillery and other services, the idea being to send these instructed men into the reserve. Then General Wood grew enthusiastic and said: "Think what that procedure would save. You would greatly reduce the pension list and the retired pay list. There is a great possibility in that." General Wood said the Signal Corps is a fine organization, but it should be more fully organized for service in the field, for the transmission of information in the field.

On Dec. 15 General Wood was again before the committee, and explained that the twelve clerks asked for were to take the place of enlisted men, who really cost as much as clerks, as they can do only one-half as much work, so the Government saves nothing at present. Our absolute points of weakness are in field artillery, its ammunition and in reserve seacoast ammunition. In small arms General Wood "was not worried at all." The only thing he was desirous of doing now in that respect was to change the Kraggs for Springfields, so as to avoid the confusion of having two kinds of ammunition.

Mr. Slayden asked whether the coast defenses can be recruited to a state of efficiency, even when a very much larger percentage of raw recruits are introduced than is true of any other branch of the Service. General Wood explained that with modern battleships running past a fort at great speed all the fire to stop them must be done in a short space of time, say twenty minutes, and the men, from the lowest to the highest, must work and think "like chain lightning." Then trained men are especially necessary. He believed that coast defense is a branch that the militiaman can become efficient in most speedily. Eight years ago, he confessed, when the matter came up he was opposed to the organization of Coast Artillery regiments, preferring companies only, but he has found it is hard to run a small organization, and it has been necessary to organize regiments to keep up the spirit. "We are not worried a bit about the Coast Artillery at the present time," said the Chief of Staff, "except that we need a little more reserve ammunition."

He believed there was to be a great future for reconnaissance with the aeroplane. The Signal Corps should organize two companies to handle aeroplanes or dirigibles. The battle of Mukden might have had a different ending if the Russians with planes could have seen the massing of the Japanese on their left. "You might send up Mr. Grahame-White to fly over an army, but he could not give a technical report of the dispositions of the enemy. A trained officer could. A number of our officers should learn to fly."

Discussing again the matter of concentrating the troops, General Wood said that the Army is a unit on that subject. "The difficulty is not with us; it comes from outside. The moment we suggest giving up a post," he said, "we have a whole delegation at our heels." When Chairman Hull suggested that large posts might destroy practically all the experience that the lower grade officers get in command of a post, General Wood said: "We are trying to solve that by segregating large posts into military administrative subdivisions, so that a colonel will administer his regiment in the general military way himself and the brigade commander will handle his brigade, and everything which pertains to it as a brigade, so that, while they may be losing a little experience as post commanders, they are gaining the one thing we really pay them for—the experience in handling troops."

Then General Wood spoke of the value of having a national committee of some sort established that would be able to recommend to the President and Congress just what policy in our military life should be adopted. "You see," he said, "I come here to-day as a new Chief of Staff. To-morrow someone else comes, and there is a new Secretary of War or a new President, and there is no continuing policy. We want to get a board somewhat like the Endicott Board." Referring to Representative Hobson's bill for a national defense committee, "I really believe," said General Wood, "that the bill is almost an epoch-making thing in our military policy, both naval and military."

Brig. Gen. James Allen, C.S.O., U.S.A., followed General Wood. The scheme for captive balloons at Corregidor Island, P.I., for house and gas works, would cost about \$112,000, and has not been estimated for. It has the approval of the War Department. On Mr. Hay asking for information as to the cost of a reasonable supply of aeroplanes for this country, General Allen said the Wrights would charge \$7,500 for the first plane and \$5,000 each for the rest. Each aeroplane the first year would cost about \$8,500. General Wood had recommended twenty for the whole country, and this General Allen said was a good estimate. To fly twenty planes two companies would be formed. Where they will buy one for the Navy ten would be necessary for the Army. Up to date it is essentially a land instrument, a sentiment which, we opine, will not meet with the heartiest kind of approval from Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.

Reserve ammunition was the chief theme of the testimony of the Chief of Ordnance, which we reserve for another week.

NAMES OF DESTROYERS.

Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has selected names for the new torpedoblast destroyers Nos. 37 to 42. They are named after officers of the United States who distinguished themselves in action. No. 37 will be christened the Fanning; No. 38, the Jarvis; No. 39, the Henley; No. 40, the Beale; No. 41, the Jouett, and No. 42, the Jenkins.

Nathaniel Fanning, of Stonington, Conn., was a midshipman on board the Bonhomme Richard in 1779, and led his men from the maintop of that vessel into the rigging of the Serapis. He died in 1804, having been raised to the rank of lieutenant.

James C. Jarvis was a native of New York. He was killed in the engagement between the Constellation and the Vengeance in 1800. His heroism was the subject of a resolution by Congress.

Robert Henley was a native of Virginia. He performed gallant service in the War of 1812 in the attacks upon the British ships in the Chesapeake. He died in 1828, after having received a gold medal from Congress for his bravery as master commandant of the Eagle in the battle of Lake Champlain.

Edward Fitzgerald Beale was born in Washington, D.C., and died in 1893. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War in bringing relief to General Kearny at San Diego. He was later commissioned brigadier general in the Army, and for a year under the Grant Administration was U.S. Ambassador to Austria.

James E. Jouett was born in Kentucky and died in 1902. He was mentioned frequently for bravery in the Civil War, and attained the rank of rear admiral in 1886.

Thornton A. Jenkins was a native of Virginia and died in 1893. He distinguished himself during the Civil War at Mobile and elsewhere. He became a rear admiral in 1870.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the secretary of the Navy Athletic Association was submitted to that body on Dec. 20 by Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, its secretary. The special points of interest in the report related to the place of playing the Army-Navy football game next year and the plans for the new athletic stand on the field at the Naval Academy.

After giving figures showing the demand for the seats at the annual game, Commander Laning states in his report that if the allotment of 8,300 is not materially increased next year the members of the association will not be able to receive more than two tickets each. As the University of Pennsylvania had refused to increase the number the report suggests that other grounds be sought. The matter has been put in the hands of Commander Laning and Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, with power to act. It is stated that the Navy will need about 1,200 additional seats.

The report stated that \$17,500 of the \$24,000 necessary to erect a permanent stand at the Naval Academy had been pledged, and that work upon it would begin about Jan. 1. Eight members of the association have subscribed a total of \$10,000 of the amount needed. The stand will be of concrete and steel, only the seats being of wood. It will be situated at the southern end of the grounds, and will probably be completed before the beginning of the next football season. It will seat 5,200 persons, and additional stands may be built in the future, forming a stadium.

A very favorable condition of sport is reported to exist at the Naval Academy, with nearly every midshipman engaged in some form of athletics. The sports in which specially good work was done during the year were football, rowing, basketball, gymnasium work, field and track and baseball.

The association, as its meeting on Dec. 20, made Frank Wheaton, Yale, field coach of both the football and baseball teams of the Naval Academy for next year. There was also made an appropriation of \$5,000 toward the building of the new stadium at the Naval Academy.

The association elected its executive committee, the members of which are to serve one year. The committee consists of three members who represent the Navy Department, four who serve on account of official position at the Naval Academy and eight officers attached to the Academy who have charge of some special branch of athletic work. The members to represent the Navy Department who were elected are Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Comdr. William F. Halsey and Lieut. Byron A. Long. Members ex officio at the Naval Academy are Comdr. R. E. Coontz, commandant of midshipmen; Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cole, in charge of building and grounds; Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, in charge of athletics; Surg. J. A. Murphy, medical officer in charge of physical training. Members in charge of sports are Lieut. F. D. Berrien, football; Lieut. F. H. Potet, baseball; Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Graham, boating and swimming; Lieut. J. B. Lannon, fencing; Lieut. H. T. Winston, rifle shooting; Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessup, track and gymnasium; Lieut. L. H. Lacey, basketball; Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, minor sports.

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

James B. Morrow publishes in the New York Tribune a long illustrated article on the late Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., the facts being obtained from the General's brother, Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U.S.A., retired. In introducing his article Mr. Morrow says:

"The apple tree at Appomattox is a myth—the word-swindle of a camp scribbler, and nothing more. And Winchester was fifteen miles away, not twenty. Rienzi, the black war horse, was not trembling as with palsy, nor were his nostrils blowing like a pair of bellows, nor were his heaving sides flecked with foam. There had been several stops on the way to Cedar Creek, and the road was dammed up with an army in retreat and many baggage wagons drawn by mules.

"Face the other way, boys, we are going back!" thrilled a nation, when the words were put into type, but a professional soldier would never have used such familiar language. A militia officer might have said 'boys' to the soldier he knew at home as farmers, mechanics and clerks. A graduate of West Point would have said 'men,' granting that he was not mad enough to say 'old women' or something worse.

"Thus two cherished pictures of the Civil War fall from the walls of fancy and are broken with a crash on the hard and unsentimental floor of fact. Furthermore, 'Phil' Sheridan was not a swearing man. Neither was he a drinking man. The sun and weather reddened his face, and a normal heart of 106 beats deepened the color of his cheeks. Also, the 'dashing dragoon' of careless brief must be put away with the other rubbish that has distorted history and novelized the truth. Sheridan was an Infantryman, a foot soldier, transferred by Grant, who sought a man of action to lead his Cavalry away from picket duty and wagon trains into a collision with the enemy. With Sheridan in all of his more than forty engagements and his eleven big battles went Michael Vincent, his brother, ten years his junior and an aide-de-camp attached to his personal staff. Now at the age of seventy-one, Michael, in height, countenance and manner, is Philip Henry as he would have been in the twilight of life, awaiting the taps of darkness and slumber. The mustache and imperial are white instead of brown. The head, long from brow to crown, is the same. So are the eyes—deep gray ordinarily, but blue as gun metal at times."

TAYLOR'S "SPEED OF SHIPS."

A valuable addition to the professional works for the use of naval constructors and all interested in the improvements in the speed and power of ships is the work just published by John Wiley and Sons, entitled, "The Speed and Power of Ships: A Manual of Marine Propulsion," by D. W. Taylor, E.D., Naval Constr., U.S.N., vice president Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, member Institute of Naval Architects. Vol. I, Text. Vol. II, Tables and Plates. No one was more competent to undertake such a work than Civil Engineer Taylor, who has for some years had charge of the U.S. Experimental Model Basin. Some of the results of this work have been published, and are in substantial agreement with the many published results of the work of other experimental establishments of this kind. The character of the work is best explained by the author, who, in his preface, says:

"Although the coefficients and constants for practical

application are mainly derived from the author's experience at the Model Basin and elsewhere, and are necessarily general in their nature, endeavor has been made wherever possible to develop formulae and methods in such a manner that naval architects and engineers using the book may, if they wish, adopt their own constants derived from their special experience.

"For instance, by the methods given it will be found possible to estimate closely the effective horsepower of a vessel having the form of what I have called the standard series, but it will also be found possible, by the same methods, to determine, with fair accuracy, the variation of resistance with changes of dimensions, etc., of vessels upon almost any lines for which a naval architect may have reliable data, and which, on account of satisfactory past results, or for other reasons, he may wish to use.

"The science of naval architecture is not yet developed to a point where our knowledge of resistance and propulsion is complete. While the author naturally hopes that this volume will at least partially bridge some of the gaps hitherto existing, much work remains to be done, and in a number of places attention is called to the need of further investigation of various questions. While we know something, for instance, in a qualitative way of the effect of shallow water upon resistance, information which would enable us to solve satisfactorily many problems arising in this connection is lacking, and apparently can be obtained only by much experimental investigation. When dealing with questions of wake and thrust deduction we are not yet upon firm ground, and it is to be hoped that the excellent work recently done by Luke in this connection will soon be supplemented by even more extensive investigations."

The model experimental method applied in this volume was initiated in England by Mr. William Froude nearly half a century ago, and is "now generally recognized as our most effective means of investigation in the field of resistance and propulsion." But it has its limitations, which are carefully noted in this work. The second volume contains fifteen tables and 277 figures. The work is thoroughly satisfactory in paper and printing, as all the works from the Wiley Press are. Its price is \$7.50.

AS TO THE WASHINGTON CLUB HOUSE.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 18, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the majority of the members of the Army and Navy Club of Washington are readers of your paper, and as, through your columns, these members may be most quickly and surely reached, I request that you give me space to ask a few questions about a matter that is of vital interest to every one of the 2,071 members. I wish to say that I do not write in the spirit of deprecatory and captious criticism, and I do not wish to be considered as lacking in high appreciation of the earnest work of the board of governors and the building committee in the matter of the plans for the new club building, and I write with full realization of the unfavorable criticism to which I shall be subjected in speaking openly about a matter which is, perhaps, a subject for discussion only among members of the club; but I think that the importance of the subject and the need of enlightenment and the right of every member to a voice in a matter of such general interest justifies my action.

On Nov. 3 I received a copy of the special report of the board of governors on the question of the building of the new clubhouse, along with the report of the treasurer and the finance committee; accompanying these reports was a set of plans of the proposed new club building, these plans being sent, apparently, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to criticize and to offer suggestions. It seemed that criticism and suggestion were invited, although on the post-card, enclosed for reply, only a sort of Hobson's choice was given. The question is asked: "Do you approve the plans?" The alternative of disapproval is, apparently, not considered. Copies of these plans, I suppose, were sent to the many club members who are absent on board cruising ships or at outlying Army stations—to many of whom it would take weeks for the plans to come. It would naturally be surmised that no final action would or could be taken until all, or nearly all, these members had been given ample opportunity to express an opinion, for which a period of at least two months would be required.

I, for one, was therefore greatly surprised to receive, about Nov. 24, just three weeks after the arrival of the plans, a post-card notice that the plans for the new club building had been adopted by a vote of 842 yeas and 25 nays—plans in which all of the 2,071 voting members of the club are keenly interested; plans which the majority of those absent and far distant had either not yet received or to which they had been given no adequate opportunity to give mature consideration; plans in which naturally every club member would wish to have some voice. Again I wish to say that I am not writing simply to "knock"; I am from Texas and wish to be "shown."

It does not seem to me so much a matter as to whether or not the plans are good as whether or not they are the best to be had. It seems to me that those members who were given no chance to cast a vote for or against have not been given their proper and unquestionable right to a voice in this matter. Many of them have spent years in and out of clubs of every sort and description, and have, doubtless, very excellent ideas as to design and arrangement of club buildings. I think it not unreasonable to inquire what right, under the constitution and laws of the club, have 867 members to decide an important question in which 2,071 members are deeply interested, and to commit the entire body of the club to a project which involves an extraordinary and very great expenditure, and the assumption by the club of unusual financial obligation. If there were any necessity for such undue haste, except, perhaps, the wish to "get things started"; if it were utterly impracticable to get a vote and an expression of opinion from each and every member of the club within a reasonable time; if the club were absolutely without a home, then there might seem to be reason for such hurried action; but such is not the case. Only two blocks away from our present home there stands a club building which I have often heard spoken of as a horrible example of hurried and ill-considered action in club construction, and which now it is planned to remodel. Why should we rush through any plan until we are assured that it is absolutely the best obtainable? To those of us who have no happy home and no loving wife to beguile our leisure hours, but who, perforce, must find our comfort and relaxation within the precincts of this new house, the whole question is more vital than to our more blessed brothers: in this connection I am happy to know

that we wifeless ones are at least to be vouchsafed an occasional glimpse in the clubhouse of the dear ladies, despite the opposition of some who would wish ever to leave their ladies at home.

If I am all wrong in my assumptions as to the recent action of the 867 members, may I ask that some of those who can will set me right? All of us are interested, and all will enter more keenly into and give more willing and loyal support to the building of our new home, if each and every member feels that he has had due and just share and voice in the preliminary consideration of the matter. Little news or gossip ever penetrates to the icy solitude of this station and we shall be most grateful for information.

R. K. CRANK, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 21, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre entertained at dinner Tuesday, the 6th, for Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter. The table was elaborately decorated with Christmas colors, holly and red. Capt. James Prentice returned last week after being called away to central New York state by the sudden death of his father. Thursday evening, the 8th, Capt. and Mrs. Greig had an informal gathering for bridge at their home. Those with them were Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre. Mrs. Knox, mother of Dr. Howard A. Knox, is now making her home at Fort Hancock with her son.

Tuesday afternoon, the 13th, the Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. F. H. Smith. A delicious chafing-dish lunch was served, and the prize, a mahogany and glass tea tray, was given to Mrs. Alden Trotter. Mrs. Feeter returned Wednesday after a week's visit to West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Greig were hosts of a delightful bridge party on Thursday night, the 15th. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. V. B. Moody, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Feeter, Miss Case, Colonel Birnie, Colonel White, Captain Ralston and Lieutenant Jemison. A silver mounted plateau was won by Mrs. Feeter, and a brass ash holder went to Mr. De Sombre. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Moody had as their guests Miss Case, sister of Lieutenant Case, who is now convalescing from typhoid fever.

Mrs. Arms, who has been with her brother and sister-in-law, Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, since Thanksgiving, left Friday with her son, Mr. Arms, who came down to accompany his mother home. Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 20, the meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club was held by Mrs. De Sombre. At the end of the afternoon the ladies were ushered into the dining room, which was a bower of Christmas greens, and a beautifully illuminated little Christmas tree adorned the center of the table. Refreshments were served and the prize was awarded Mrs. Trotter. Tuesday night the ladies of Fort Hancock came to Mrs. White's home to assist in wrapping and marking the toys for the post Christmas tree.

Heavy colds have been going the round of the post lately: Mrs. Dowd has been quite sick; Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Feeter confined to the house; and now the children are having their turn, for Betty Mason, Russell Dowd and Marceline Pelot are all ill.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 18, 1910.

The masquerade ball to be held New Year's Eve will be the first large affair planned for the new season. Col. and Mrs. A. B. Dyer have invited all the very little people in the Artillery garrison to a Christmas tree Dec. 24.

Mrs. William and the Misses Williams entertained informally at five hundred Dec. 16. Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Black made the highest scores. Others playing were Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Richmond Smith, Mrs. Steever, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Carnahan, Miss Ethel Dyer, of Cheyenne, and Miss Davis.

Col. and Mrs. A. Hirst Appel received a cable from Mrs. George L. Wickes announcing her safe arrival in Manila. Mrs. Laurin Lawson and young daughter have gone to Texas to spend several months with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Haliday. Miss Marguerite Stull arrived from school in Denver to spend the holidays with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Stull. Capt. E. M. Talbot is spending a short leave in Omaha.

The officers of the 11th Infantry gave a very enjoyable smoker at the post hall Dec. 16, in compliment to all the officers in the garrison and civilian friends in town. Capt. Earl C. Carnahan was in charge, assisted by Lieutenants Cutler and Sloan. An attractive program was arranged and delicious refreshments served.

The Cavalry officers held an informal reception, Dec. 13, at their bachelor building. Light refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Erwin, Major and Mrs. Augustus Macomb, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. William Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Misses Cobb, Armstrong, Philster and Lyon, Lieutenants Burr, Holderness, Robertson, Wilbourn, McClelland and Amory. Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Persons are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son Dec. 9. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant have returned after a three months' leave in the East.

Dr. F. F. Wing leaves shortly on a tour of duty that will keep him absent for about two months. During his absence Mrs. Wing and two children will spend the time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Masl, in Colorado Springs.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1910.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant and their daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, were the guests of all the officers and ladies of Governors Island at a reception on Monday, Dec. 19. Invited to meet them were the officers and their families of New York city, the Harbor forts and the New York Navy Yard. Corbin Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the 29th Infantry orchestra played throughout the afternoon, the young people dancing to the excellent music. Among those assisting in the tea room were Mrs. Mitcham, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Reber, Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Mason.

The hop committee has announced formal hops to be given on Jan. 27, Feb. 21 and April 21, in addition to the usual Friday hops each week. The fancy dress and masked ball is appointed for Jan. 2, instead of Dec. 31. A number of officers and ladies from Governors Island were guests at a formal dance at the navy yard on the evening of Dec. 21.

The Fort Jay Social Club has arranged for a "Hard Times Ball" for the evening of Dec. 29. Among recent visitors on the island have been Mrs. Chenoweth and Capt. and Mrs. Horace P. Hobbs, at Mrs. George A. Lynch's, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie McCreath, of Harrisburg, at Mrs. McCreath's parents, Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey's; Dr. George H. Crabtree, of Culberson, Panama, visited friends on the island last week. A number of officers' children have returned from college and school for the Christmas holidays—Miss Julia Littell, the Misses Chase and Mills, Mr. Philip Allison and Masters Percy and Murray Black, Gordon Heiner, Alexander Cronkhite and Culver Mitchell.

Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant and the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene have gone to Chicago to spend Christmas and enjoy a family reunion before the sailing of the Prince and Princess for Russia, about the 1st of the year. Lieuts. John R. Emory and Charles W. Mason, Jr., have gone on leave over Christmas. Lieut. A. L. Briggs left on the 21st for Fort Leavenworth with a detachment of forty-two prisoners.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 16, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 13, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., who died Dec. 12, 1910.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. William S. Mapes, 25th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 14, 1910, vice Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., dropped for desertion Dec. 13, 1910.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Robert Skelton, of Pennsylvania, to be first lieutenant from Dec. 14, 1910.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 21, 1910.

Promotion in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 2, 1910, vice First Lieut. James E. Wilson, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army, sent to the Senate on Dec. 7, 1910, and which appeared in our issue of Dec. 10, page 413, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 16, 1910.

S.O. DEC. 22, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, 4th Field Art., to West Point, N.Y. Capt. Charles P. Sumner, 2d Field Art., Military Academy to Manila.

Capt. Marion S. Battle, Coast Art. Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service at Roanoke, Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C.

Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., will repair to Washington, without delay, for conference with Chief of Staff.

G.O. 219, DEC. 9, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of captains and first and second lieutenants for detail in the Ordnance Department, as contemplated in G.O. No. 190, Oct. 17, 1910, W.D., as amended by G.O. No. 215, Nov. 21, 1910, W.D., are announced:

For the Philippines Division: The C.O., Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I.

For the Department of California (excepting the District of Hawaii): The C.O., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.

For the Department of the Columbia: Such officer as the commanding general of that department may designate.

For the Departments of the Colorado, of Dakota, of the Lakes, and of the Missouri: The C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or such officer at Denver, Colo., as may be designated by the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, having due regard for the distance to be traveled by candidates.

For the Department of the East: Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D. Army Building, N.Y. city.

For the Department of the Gulf: The C.O., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

For the Department of Texas: The C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.

For the District of Hawaii: Such officer as the commanding general, Department of California, may designate.

G.O. 220, DEC. 10, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Further amends Par. 1190, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 10, 1909, relating to the allowance of corn brooms, scrubbing brushes and mops.

G.O. 146, DEC. 3, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Revolves G.O. No. 134, Dept. of California, July 31, 1909, and issues new instructions in lieu thereof relating to requisitions for subsistence stores and funds.

CIR. 21, DEC. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Rescinds Cir. No. 17, Dept. of California, Sept. 11, 1907, and directs that the names of officers nominated for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., as prescribed in G.O. No. 4, Pacific Division, Feb. 21, 1907, be submitted in time to reach these headquarters at least one month before the beginning of the class which they are to enter.

CIR. 23, DEC. 14, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Failure of post commanders to embody full information in communications addressed to this office having caused much unnecessary labor at these headquarters, the attention of all concerned is directed to the following extract from a recent endorsement returning such a case, and strict compliance with the instructions set forth therein is enjoined:

"In order to determine the status of this soldier, much time was consumed in searching records and orders at these headquarters. This could have been avoided had the post commander embodied this information in his application. Several cases illustrating this principle have reached this office of late, and in future communications forwarded should contain all the information on file at the post which may be pertinent in aiding higher authority to intelligently act in the premises."

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

G.O. 92, DEC. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Pursuant to War Department instructions, post commanders will see that soldiers of their commands, when off duty, appearing in public, particularly in the cities, are neatly clad, either in uniform or civilian dress.

When uniform is worn it should be the dress uniform, except when on account of weather conditions the cotton service uniform is the uniform of the day in garrison.

Effective measures will be taken to ensure that the uniform worn be neat and creditable in appearance and strictly in accordance with regulations.

Attention is called to G.O. No. 18, and Cir. No. 35, series of 1909, these headquarters.

By command of Major General Grant:

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 132, DEC. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Published instructions relative to complying with the requirements of G.O. No. 195, c.s., W.D., and instructions contained in letter dated A.G.O., Oct. 29, 1910.

G.O. 134, DEC. 14, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Jack Hayes, C.S., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Louis M. Nutzman, C.S.

G.O. 78, DEC. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Revolves G.O. No. 5, these headquarters, dated Jan. 19, 1909, and publishes new instructions relating to requisitions for subsistence stores.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler (5th Cav.), Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and assume command of that post and of the Mounted Service School, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major William S. Scott, A.G., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to San Antonio, take station, for duty as adjutant general. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect Jan. 12, 1911, and is assigned to the 11th Infantry from Jan. 13. He will join the regiment upon completion of special course at Army Service Schools. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, deputy Q.M.G., Omaha. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., will repair to Washington at once and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Runyon, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Cross, who will be sent to Cayce, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Shemonsky. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Par. 19, S.O. No. 254, W.D., Oct. 29, 1910, is amended to authorize Post Q.M. Sergt. Elenius Berg to delay two months after Jan. 1, 1911, for his own convenience, en route from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort McDowell, Cal., and to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, March 5, 1911, instead of Jan. 5, 1911. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Omer G. Paquet, now at No. 217 Effie street, Fresno, Cal., will report on or before expiration of furlough to the C.O., Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver Smith, Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1911, for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Jennings, now at No. 1276 Morse street, N.E., Washington, upon expiration of furlough will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Major Henry G. Cole, C.S., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William S. Carney from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., and will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1911. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Prealy Holliday, who will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., to report not later than Jan. 15, 1911, to the purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty aboard an Army transport to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. George Flock. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John Glenn, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, effective about Dec. 21, 1910, is granted Major John H. Allen, M.C. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

First Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C., will report in person to the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty during the absence of Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., upon whose return to duty at Washington Barracks Lieutenant Foster will resume his duties at the Army Medical School. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Jan. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, (Dec. 1, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C., Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., reporting not later than Dec. 21, 1910, for temporary duty during the absence of Major John H. Allen, M.C. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry L. Brown, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 8, D.G.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., when his services can be spared. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas G. Hester, H.C., now at Creedmoor, N.O., on or before expiration of furlough will report at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Co. C, Hosp. Corps. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Par. 2 and 3, S.O. 287, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Major John H. Allen and 1st Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C., are revoked. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Leeper, M.R.C. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Cullen, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, not later than Dec. 28, 1910, for temporary duty. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, attending surgeon these headquarters. (Dec. 8, D. Me.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Dillis S. Conner, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 21, 1910. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will proceed to the following posts, for the purpose of rendering dental service for the periods indicated: Fort Totten, N.Y., for the Eastern Artillery District of New York, Jan. 1 to Feb. 9, 1911; Fort Monroe, Va., for the Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, Feb. 10 to April 18, 1911; Fort Myer, Va., April 19 to May 29, 1911; Washington Barracks, D.C., May 31 to June 30, 1911. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, Fort Andrews, Mass., will proceed to the following posts, for temporary duty for the purpose of rendering dental service for the periods indicated: Fort Constitution, N.H., March 2-6, 1911; Fort Williams, Me., for the Artillery District of Portland, March 7 to May 4, 1911; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 5 to June 10, 1911. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergts. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson and Welcome N. Powell, H.C., to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with Co. B, H.C. Sergt. Samuel Cook to Fort George Wright, Wash. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. George W. Mauns, H.C., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is transferred to the Hospital Corps detachment on duty at that hospital. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. Leland Willson, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., after re-enlistment, will be sent to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. Ernest A. Ebert, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, upon re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps will be sent to Fort Riley, for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Willis S. Yates, H.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Brower, H.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Charles D. Barnaby, H.C., who, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frank A. Crawford, H.C. Sergeant Crawford, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with the 7th Cavalry en route to Manila for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. E. C. Carey, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Pay Department, to take effect April 15, 1911, and is assigned to the 1st Infantry. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for eight days, effective on or about Dec. 21, 1910, is granted Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, paymaster. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1910, is granted Capt. William T. Wilder, paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major John C. Waterman from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about April 16, 1911, to San Francisco, for further orders. Capt. Charles E. N. Howard from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1911, to San Francisco. Captain Howard will proceed thence to Boston, Mass., and report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, will report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert H. Acher, C.E. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave for thirteen days, about Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. C. H. Hennes, C.E. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Willard Willing, C.E., is relieved duty Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and with Co. F, 2d Battalion Engineers, upon return to duty of 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E.; will then proceed to San Francisco, take station, and report to Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders, and will retain charge of his present duties in the Yellowstone National Park. Captain Willing will stand relieved from duty at San Francisco, and under immediate orders of Lieutenant Colonel Biddle May 1, 1911, and will then return to Yellowstone Park, and resume station. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., upon relieving Major Henry Jervey, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Mobile Engineer District, is detailed in addition to his other duties for consultation and to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Seventh and Eight Lighthouse Districts. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Major Henry Jervey, C.E., upon relieving Major John C. Oakes, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the 1st Cincinnati, Ohio, Engineer District, is detailed in addition to his other duties as inspector and for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Fourteenth Lighthouse District. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Arthur Williams, O.E. (Dec. 17, O.E.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, C.E. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., on business pertaining to the proof-firing of mortars and to assist the machinists engaged upon seacoast armament. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter McCown, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Oscar W. Bates, Fort Williams, Me., will be sent to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1911, to relieve Ord. Sergt. John McLaren, who upon relief will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William Davis, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. Clarence A. Doll, ordnance detachment, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., is detailed for duty in connection with the government exhibit at the Electrical Trades Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., from Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 1911. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, S.O.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1910, is granted Major Frank Greene, S.C., chief signal officer of the department. (Dec. 8, D. Cal.)

Major Samuel Reber, S.C., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Hunt, Va., on duty in connection with the reconstruction of military telegraph and telephone lines between Fort Myer and Fort Hunt. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Master Signal Electrician Owen V. Wilcomb, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to New York city, reporting to the C.O., cable steamer Joseph Henry, Pier 12, for duty on that boat. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, and Frank N. Mosely, S.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, S.C., having reported to the Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Columbia, Seattle, on Dec. 7, 1910, is assigned to temporary duty in that office from that date. (Dec. 8, D. Columbia.)

Master Signal Electrician George Wirth, cableship Burnside, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. James Ryan, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Stephen E. Karigan, S.C., who will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Jan. 20, is granted Capt. Henry W. Stamford, S.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first class sergeant: Sergt. Harry V. Macknight, to date Dec. 6, 1910. To be sergeants: Corpls. Stanley M. Baxter, Howard Van Winkle, Harry D. Coy and Harry E. Lyons, to date Dec. 16, 1910. To be corporals: First Class Privs. Ray Stiversen, Bruce Clark, Frank Rabke, Peter Murphy and Andrew E. O'Day, to date Dec. 16, 1910. (Dec. 16, S.O.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. E. G. MCCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 2d Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 12th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which assigned. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 6, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Forrester, 5th Cav. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton and 2d Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T., having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will take transport from Honolulu about Jan. 5, 1911, en route to Presidio of Monterey. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 15th Cav., who will join his regiment. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. G. A. DODD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 12th Cav., is extended two months. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 281, Dec. 1, 1910, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 12th Cav., is revoked. Lieutenant Sidman will communicate by telegraph with his regimental

commander upon the arrival of the latter at San Francisco, for information as to the station to which he has been or may be assigned, and upon the expiration of his leave will join his proper station. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Madison, Wis., and report to the Governor of Wisconsin for duty with the Organized Militia until Feb. 16, 1911, when he will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. J. GARRARD.

Chief Mus. George F. Tyrrell, band, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. L. NILES.

Chief Musn. Will Allen, band, 3d Field Art., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, about Jan. 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d F.A. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. A. B. DYER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., is extended seven days. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month and five days is granted Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 6, D. Mo.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 6th Field Art., is extended ten days. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Your M. Marks, C.A.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will revert to a status of absence with leave. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C., is changed to sick leave. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Norton, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Bowen, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 30, D. Columbia.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed from civil life with rank from the date specified after his name, is attached to a company as hereinafter indicated and will report in person to the C.O. of the post designated for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, ending at such time as will enable him to complete the journey from that post to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Jan. 15, 1911. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, not later than Jan. 15, 1911, for a course of instruction.

Oliver L. Spiller, rank Nov. 30, 1910, attached to 41st Company, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Rustin P. Hall, rank Dec. 1, 1910, attached to 118th Company, Fort Thomas, Ky. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John F. Spurr, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort McHenry, Md. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Laurence O. Brown is transferred from the 124th Co. to the 142d Co. He will join the company to which he is transferred. First Lieut. Clifford L. Corbison, on duty with the 141st Company and assigned to the 124th Co. He will join the company to which he is assigned. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John G. Hots, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Upon completion of work on the Stomington triangle, Progressive Military Map of the United States, 2d Lieut. Thomas I. Steere, C.A.C., will return to his proper station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 28, D.G.)

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, C.A.C., now at Jackson Barracks, La., will take station at Schriever, Gibson and Houma, La., in the order named, to continue work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Nov. 28, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Hanna, C.A.C., now at Fort St. Philip, La., will proceed at the proper time to Jackson Barracks, La., for examination in military topography on Dec. 20, 1910. (Dec. 10, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Hachey S. Hemingway, C.A.C., on duty in connection with Progressive Military Map work in the Artillery District of Mobile, will take station at Coden, Ala. (Dec. 8, D.G.)

First Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, C.A.C., will report in person to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe on Jan. 16, 1911, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, and each of the officers named will join the company to which he is transferred: Capt. Allen D. Raymond from the 34th Co. to the 130th Co.; Capt. James R. Pourie from the 130th Co. to the 34th Co. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel is relieved from his present duties, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and sail on the transport to leave that port about Feb. 5, 1911, for Manila, where he will take station and assume command of the United States Army mine planter Gen. Henry J. Hunt, relieving 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C. First Lieut. Maxwell Murray now unassigned, is attached to the 157th Co. He will sail on the transport to leave Manila for the United States about March 15, 1911. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Lieutenant Murray will proceed as soon as practicable, or upon the expiration of any leave granted him, to join the company to which attached. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 23, is granted each of the following officers of the Coast Art. Corps: Capt. John W. Gulick and Jay P. Hopkins. (Dec. 19, C.A.S.)

Leave for eight days, about Dec. 24, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Adolfo Gibson, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, C.A.S.)

Leave for nine days, about Dec. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, C.A.S.)

Leave for seven days, about Dec. 26, is granted Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, C.A.S.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 24, is granted each of the following officers of the Coast Art. Corps: Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and John O. Steger; 1st Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Wade H. Carpenter, John E. Munroe, Rollo F. Anderson, Robert C. Eddy, Lloyd B. Magruder, Walter E. Donahue, John S. Pratt, Harry A. Schwabe, Howard K. Loughry and Horace F. Spurgin. (Dec. 19, C.A.S.)

Major Ira A. Haynes and Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major John W. Buckman and Major Threlkeld B. Lamoreux, C.A.C. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 293, W.D., Dec. 15, 1910, as relates to 2d Lieut. Rustin P. Hall, C.A.C., is amended to read Rustin P. Hall. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Jan. 2, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Adolfo Gibson, C.A.C. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. John O'Neil is relieved from his present duties at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport leaving that port for the Philippines about Feb. 5, 1911. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant O'Neil will take station at that place and assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter Gen. Henry Knox, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C.

First Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., now unassigned, is assigned to the 157th Co. He will sail on the transport scheduled

to leave Manila for the United States about March 15, 1911. Upon arrival at San Francisco Lieutenant Shedd will proceed as soon as practicable, or upon the expiration of any leave granted him to join company to which assigned. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered and each of the officers named will join the company to which he is transferred not later than Jan. 14, 1911: 2d Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner from the 157th Co. to the 162d Co.; 2d Lieut. Marcel S. Keene from the 141st Co. to the 72d Co. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for five days, about Dec. 24, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 2, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. De Sombre, C.A.C. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect April 16, 1911, vice Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymaster, relieved April 15, 1911, and assigned to the 1st Infantry, to take effect April 16, 1911, and will then proceed to join this regiment. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Sergt. Anthony Herling, Co. A, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Capt. Murray Baldwin and Cyrus A. Dolph, 1st Lieut. Frank H. Kaidie and 2d Lieut. J. C. Walker, jr., 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at that post for the term beginning Jan. 12, 1911, will report to the commandant of the school on that date. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Sergt. William Barker, Co. I, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 13, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Dec. 12, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, 11th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect Jan. 13, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., who is relieved, to take effect Jan. 12, 1911, and is assigned to the 11th Infantry, to take effect Jan. 13, 1911. Lieutenant Colonel French upon the completion of the special course of instruction for field officers at the Army Service Schools will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Colonel Mallory will proceed at the proper time to San Antonio, and report in person on Jan. 13, 1911, for duty as inspector general. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect at Fort Leavenworth, upon completion of the examination required by Par. 23, S.O. 268, c.s., W.D., is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 11th Inf. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. George Behrend, Co. I, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report about Dec. 29, 1910, to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for temporary duty, and upon completion will return to his proper station. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The leave granted Capt. James M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., is extended seven days. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 20, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. H. A. Bell, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Dec. 7, D. Colo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Durward S. Wilson, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for fifteen days on account of exceptional circumstances, about Dec. 23, 1910. (Dec. 10, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for twelve days, Dec. 24, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Eley P. Denison, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report about Jan. 15, 1911, to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, for appointment and duty on his staff. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John O. F. Tilton, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED O. SHARPE.

First Lieut. John R. Brewer, 23d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., about Jan. 9, 1911, for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for two months, effective on or about March 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 24th Inf. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 5, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton. (Nov. 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., now in Washington on leave, will report in person to the president of the Army War College for temporary duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Walts, 27th Inf., now in Washington, D.C., as a member of a retiring board, will return to his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and upon proper notification from the president of the board will repair again to Washington and resume his duties as a member of the board. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf., will make not to exceed two visits per month during December, 1910, and January, February, March and April, 1911, to Baltimore, on business pertaining to the instruction of officers of the Militia of Maryland. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, will repair to Washington, D.C., at once and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board, for examination. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to the district commander at San Juan, P.R., on Dec. 13, 1910, for physical examination and riding test: 1st Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, P.R. Regt. of Inf.; Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major Munroe McFarland and Major William M. Morrow, P.R. Regt. (Dec. 13, D.P.R.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR RETIREMENT.

The following officers will repair to Washington at once and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination: Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 4th Inf.; Major John H. Stone, M.C.; 1st Lieut. William C. Tremaine, 15th Cav. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of Michigan and will proceed to his home. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert N. Royden, retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the St. Matthew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service at El Paso, Texas. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Major John A. Dapray, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Tex. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1910. Detail for the court: Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John W. Brooks, O.A.C.; Majors Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., Joseph P. O'Neil, 30th Inf., Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf.; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Isaac Erwin, adjutant, 30th Inf., George M. Grimes, O.S., 30th Inf., George M. Apple, 5th Field Art., John B. Murphy, C.A.C., Augustus B. Warfield, 5th Field Art., James D. Reams, 30th Inf., Theophilus B. Steele, O.A.C., judge advocate. (Dec. 8, D. Cal.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st F.A., Capt. Dan T. Moore, 6th F.A., and Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st F.A., is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., on Jan. 2, 1911, for the purpose of formulating detailed plans relating to the establishment of a School of Fire for Field Artillery at that post or at some other suitable locality. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia of California, for the year 1911: Office of the Adjutant General of California, Sacramento.—Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C. Cavalry.—Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav. Coast Artillery Corps.—5th and 8th Companies, Major George E. McManus, C.A.C.; headquarters, band 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th Companies, Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C. Brigade Headquarters, 1st Brigade, and Infantry.—Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf. Signal Corps.—Capt. Henry W. Stamford, S.C. Hospital Corps.—Detachments with the Coast Artillery Corps and 2d and 5th Regiments of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco; detachment with the 7th Infantry, Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR U.S.M.A.

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at 9 o'clock a.m., on Jan. 10, 1911, at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy be authorized to appear:

At Fort Slocum, N.Y.—Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C.; Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav.; John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., Peter C. Field, M.C., Frank B. Hawkins, 29th Inf., Ferdinand Schmitt, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C. At Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Major Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf., James M. Phalen, M.C., Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., and Arthur O. Christie, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Verne L. S. Rockwell, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John L. Holcombe, C.A.C.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C.; Major Deane C. Howard, M.C.; Capt. Charles J. Symmonson, 12th Cav., Edward R. Stee, 14th Inf., Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., Ray W. Bryan, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 3d Field Art.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf.; Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C.; Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., George F. Juenemann, M.C., and Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. C. Emery Edwards, 9th Cav. At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C.; Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, O.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, M.C. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Watson, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. James G. Ord, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Presidio of Monterey, and report not later than Jan. 12, 1911. (Dec. 19, D. Cal.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:		Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport	Leave	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
Logan	Dec. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	19
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2,	13
Sheridan	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5,	10

From Manila, P.I.:		Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport	Leave	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12,	21
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15,	21

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BURFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At Manila.
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5. Left Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 13.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left Nagasaki Dec. 20 for San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tildford, Q.M. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co. C.A.C. San Francisco.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., O.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., O.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 59th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Key West, Fla., Dec. 20.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 18, 1910.

Last Saturday night the officers gave the second of the series of hops planned for the winter. It was a most enjoyable affair, there being a number of the younger set from Omaha present. Lieutenant Hofmann furnished the supper in celebration of his recent promotion. Capt. Halstead Dorcy gave a very enjoyable stag dinner complimentary to Capt. J. H. Hughes, prior to his departure from the regiment. Captain Hughes has a detail in the Commissary Department. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth were hosts at a charming dinner last Thursday, when they entertained Major and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. McGear, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Tiers and Lieutenant Griffith.

Miss Tiers, of Philadelphia, is the house guest of Lieut. C. T. Griffith and his mother, Mrs. Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. McGear, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. McGear's parents, Major and Mrs. Atkinson. They will be guests over the holidays.

Mrs. Olive Watson, of Lincoln, Neb., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Hartigan. Mrs. Watson came up for the Army ball and while here was the guest of honor at two very attractive dinners given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan. The Tuesday evening guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Hartigan, sr.; Captain Butler and Lieutenant Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan's guests on Friday evening were Major and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. McGear, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hartigan, sr.; Mr. George, of Omaha, and Lieutenant Scott. Last Wednesday evening the Omaha and Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb were guests of the reception and ball given this season. The officers and ladies of the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, of Fort Crook and of Fort Omaha combined to make this Army function one without parallel. The parlors, halls, dining and ballrooms were most artistically decorated with the national colors, together with palms, lilies and ferns. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, of Department Headquarters; Major and Mrs. Atkinson, of Fort Crook, and Major and Mrs. Carr, of Fort Omaha, were in the receiving line and welcomed the 800 guests, who were introduced by Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy. [A more detailed account of the reception appears on page 492.]

Miss White and Miss Young, of Omaha, were guests over Sunday last of Capt. and Mrs. Noyes. Mr. J. E. George, of Omaha, was a host Thursday at a delightful dinner at the Hotel Loyal, complimentary to Mrs. Watson, of Lincoln. The others present were Mr. and Mrs. Gould Dietz, of Omaha, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan, of Fort Crook. Mr. and Mrs. Gould Dietz, of Omaha, were hosts Saturday at a dinner given for Mrs. Watson, of Lincoln. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan, of Fort Crook, and Mr. J. E. George, of Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb were guests Wednesday at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, of Omaha.

Miss May Pershing, of Lincoln, Neb., was the guest of Mrs. Chenoweth for the ball. Lieutenant Whiting has returned from a two months' leave spent in Virginia. Major and Mrs. Bundy were callers at the post last Sunday. Surg. and Mrs. Straeten, of the Navy, were calling on friends yesterday. Surgeon Straeten is on duty at the recruiting office in Omaha.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 18, 1910.

On Thursday Mrs. J. I. Mabey was hostess at an informal bridge in honor of Miss Shields, of Highland Park. The players were Mesdames Mann, Stone, Bryan, Ford, Quinlan, Errington, Cole, Holmes, Flanders, Mrs. William Bryning, of St. Louis; Miss Kauffman, of Webster Grove, and Miss Shields. A dainty luncheon was served, Mrs. Bryan assisting. First prize was won by Mrs. Ford, second by Mrs. Cole, and third by Mrs. Quinlan. Mrs. Stone was hostess for the bridge club on Friday, and prizes were won by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Mabey. Mrs. J. I. Mabey was a guest of Mrs. A. H. Flanders, of St. Louis, on Saturday for luncheon and for the matinee at the new Shubert theater to hear Naimova in "A Doll's House."

Post people enjoying the skating at the "Jai Alai" rink on Tuesday evening included Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Mann, Miss Shields and Lieutenant Mitchell. The hop on Friday evening was well attended and a number of informal suppers followed. Lieut. C. H. Knight left on Sunday for Washington for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, and Mrs. Knight and daughter accompanied her mother, Mrs. J. G. Brewster, to her home in Leavenworth, where she will remain during Lieutenant Knight's stay in Washington. Mrs. A. B. Asman, of St. Louis, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bryan on Sunday.

Miss Kauffman is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. W. Bryan. Lieut. Charles S. Blakey left on Thursday for Philadelphia for ten days' leave. On Wednesday Mrs. Ford was hostess at a bridge luncheon in honor of Miss Shields. Beautiful Christmas decorations were everywhere in evidence; other guests were Mesdames Mann, Bryan, Quinlan, Holmes and Cole and Miss Turner. Prizes were won by Miss Shields and Mrs. Mann.

On Saturday night a dance and entertainment was given at the Missouri Athletic Club, and from the post, as dinner guests, were Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Cole, Capt. John Robertson, Capt. J. I. Mabey and Lieutenant Knight. After several weeks' stay in the post Miss Shields, accompanied by Mrs. Mann, left for her home in Highland Park on Saturday night. Mrs. Mann will be joined by Colonel Mann for Christmas. Capt. John Robertson was a dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes on Sunday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 21, 1910.

Mrs. Frederick Coleman is with her daughter, Mrs. C. O. Carter, after spending several months at Atlantic City. Miss Laura is home from Vassar College for the holidays. Mr. Ferguson, of Fishers Island, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. William A. Pendleton, and in his honor Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton entertained with a bridge dinner Friday, when other guests were Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. George Cocheu, Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson.

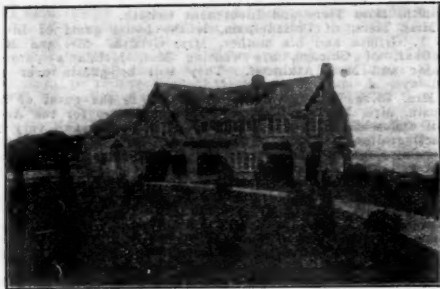
On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, jr., gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. Claudius Seaman and Lieut. Alexander Magruder. Last Wednesday Capt. Jacob M. Coward gave an unusually attractive stag dinner in honor of his birthday. His guests were Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Major R. P. Davis, Major Frank O. Captains Howell, Rorebeck, Seaman, Hall Tilton, Carter and Abbott. On Saturday Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. William Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieutenants Carpenter, Donahue, Buckner and Jones.

Lieut. Alexander Magruder gave a supper on Saturday at the club after the hop, when his guests were Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Mrs. Bonner, Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu. Mrs. I. N. Lewis is home after a ten days' visit to friends in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Cole entertained at dinner last Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. William Forse. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. William Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Jay Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, Capt. and Mrs. William Hase gave a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Reynolds. Again on Wednesday they entertained at dinner, when their guests were Capt. E. O. Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Forse. Mrs. Gillespie entertained at bridge Friday for Mrs. Frank Hines, Mrs. William Forse, Mrs. Horace Spurge, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Captain Steger and Lieutenant Jones.

A beautiful window has been put in the post chapel to the memory of Helen Kimberly Gifford, wife of Major John H. Gifford, U.S.A. It was designed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York city.

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A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER is desired to fill the position of Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the North Dakota Agricultural College. The usual allowance will be made for commutation of quarters. Apply to J. H. Worat, President, Agricultural College, N. Dak.

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It is not thought at the Navy Department that the utterances of Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., at the Guildhall banquet, London, will assume the proportions of an international episode or will be a breach of naval discipline, as Commander Sims, because of his duty at the White House as an aid, and his extended knowledge of national affairs, is not likely to have said anything which pledged this nation to support the British Empire if it is seriously menaced by an external enemy. Army and Navy officers speaking abroad on social occasions have

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been frequently misquoted, or the meaning of what they said distorted. Enterprising newspaper reporters looking for a good story are inclined to lift from the middle of a sentence or a paragraph language which when standing alone is sensational, but which, when taken in connection with all that was uttered, has an entirely different meaning. A copy of Commander Sims's speech as reported by the London Daily Telegraph appears on page 471.

The next test of the new Savage and Colt automatic pistols will take place in March, according to the arrangements which have been made by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. In the mean time the experts of both of these large firearm manufacturers are busily engaged in making improvements on the pistols. Before the new pistols are submitted to government tests both of the factories will conduct private tests, in which an attempt will be made to bring them up to the requirements of the Ordnance Department. A contract for furnishing the Army with pistols will be one of the smallest considerations connected with the contest between the two concerns. It will be worth a small fortune to either of the concerns to have the Government adopt its pistol. In all probability the most perfect automatic pistol on the market will be developed as the result of the tests.

There will be no material change made in the uniform of the Marine Corps. The only change will be a modification in the trousers now used with the mess jacket to have them uniform with a special full dress. All suggestions as to the adoption of olive drab or any other color than the sky blue now worn by the Marines have been rejected.

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INCREASED NEED OF MILITARY TRAINING.

We often hear it said that the change in the fighting methods of to-day makes unnecessary the long training which once was considered requisite for war, and that the nations are making a fatal economic mistake in devoting so much time to the training of their soldiery. On the contrary, if a trained regular army and a trained and adequate reserve were needed years ago they are more than ever called for by the change in the system of fighting. In the old days the volunteer could feel the encouraging touch of the elbow of his comrade, but now in extended order he often must advance alone. Once he could hear the stimulating tread of the columns behind him, but in the open order, which has so largely taken the place of the column formation, he can hear no tramp of his fellows. The soldier of to-day is more isolated than he ever was before, and he must know what to do when he finds himself in that position of isolation. The new military tactics fitted to battle fronts of fifty and a hundred miles mean more to the soldier than did the old tactics, when he could see a large part of the enemy against whom he was moving. If men who volunteer for their country must die, "let them perish by the singing bullet, not by the ignorance of their commanders. The most promiscuous murderer in the world is an ignorant military officer. He slaughters his men with bullets, with disease, with neglect; he starves them, he makes cowards of them and deserters and criminals."

Again, we hear it proudly asserted that our wealth and resources are a sufficient protection and guarantee against war, but opulence promotes national effeminacy and effiteness, and, developing tribes of theorists and feminists, the forerunners of national decadence, gives a nation a wrong idea of strength. A nation that is opulent becomes arrogant, and arrogance is always defenseless. Opulence, therefore, instead of being a defense, may prove to be the greatest element of weakness. It may invite a country to the clash of arms and destroy her. This is not to say that wealth is not a factor, and a great factor, in war. It will build battle-ships if Congress will consent, but will not fight them; it can buy arms, but not experience or knowledge. Though deploring the military weakness of this country at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, General Hartigan credits this country with a larger success in mobilizing an army for the invasion of Cuba than it was able to get together. He says that all we could scrape together were 20,000 men, but, as a matter of fact, the force under General Shafter was far below that figure. The day before the disembarkation of his Army near Santiago General Shafter reported he had present 667 officers and 14,349, or just a shade more than 15,000 men, and many of these soldiers were totally unfit to take part in such a campaign. Of one regiment of Volunteers its commanding officer said, just before its departure from Tampa for Cuba, that three hundred of its men had never fired a rifle.

A trained force of soldiers embracing the proper proportion of the population is more than ever necessary for the defense of the country, for coincidentally with the development of a system of warfare that calls for greater technical knowledge has come a change in the habits and pursuits of the masses of men that deprives them of that natural training for war which was given by the early frontier life of the American, when he had to struggle against the hostile red men and the no less hostile wilderness. Then the handling of firearms was part of his daily life. Even the God-fearing Puritan held the Psalm Book with one hand and the musket with the other. The Americans of those days were, in a sense, like the men who founded Venice, of whom Alethea Wiel, in her book just published on "The Navy of Venice," says: "Venice confided to the sea her life, her fortunes, her all, and nobly was the trust repaid. The element she had turned to imbued her sons with energy and endurance, and, face to face with Nature's forces, they learned the secret of success." The increase of city population in the United States, so especially marked in the last two decades, more than anything else expresses the tendency away from those rougher and more virile occupations which engaged the energies of Americans in the early days of the nation. This urban concentration is likely to become more prominent as the years go on, and to just that extent will the men of the country drift into ways of living far removed from the character-building habits of their ancestors. Already the press is filled with discussions as to whether the men of the nation are becoming effeminate. Such close observers of physical development as Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, insist that American men are growing effeminate under the pressure of the present hothouse sort of life the millions lead.

We said recently that civilization brings new temptations, new vices and new crimes. It also develops new needs. It is all very well to rhapsodize over the wilder-

ness that has been made to blossom as a rose, but when the strongest fiber of national manhood was wrought out of contact with that wilderness we may find that the men of the day have taken unto themselves some of the softness, the delicacy, the gentleness of the rose, and lost something far more valuable.

It is not necessary to turn the rose garden back into a wilderness to give the men of America that martial character that was once the strength of the country. Progress always gives means by which we can foster with the left hand what we waste with the right. The lost strength can be restored to Americans by bringing into play a military system that shall train the youth of the land to act together under the control of discipline, to march and shoot, and to continue this training on through the early years of manhood. Then we shall be able to offset the enervating influences of a highly commercialized national life with that education in discipline and obedience which through all the ages has been held to be the most effective in bringing out the strongest traits of manliness and virility.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A speech which will be delivered by Chairman Hull shortly after the holidays will be of extraordinary interest to the Service as well as the country at large. The veteran chairman of the Military Affairs Committee will give his views of all the sensations that have been stirred up through the efforts of Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, to suppress the report on the McLachlan resolution. Incidentally Mr. Tawney's efforts to hide the War Department's "light under a bushel" has done much to enlighten the public on the condition of our national defense. Mr. Hull, as indicated in his interview published in another column of this issue, agrees, not only with all military authorities, but any civilian who has given the subject serious consideration, that this country is not prepared for war. In the Chairman's opinion it has never been prepared for war, which accounts for the great loss of life and treasure in all of our wars. Mr. Hull will contend that, while there is no immediate danger of war, we should prepare for war in time of peace. In the course of his address it is understood that Mr. Hull will indorse the Department's personnel bill which is now pending in the Senate and the House. He will urge that we should now begin the preparations for war by providing officers from the Army to increase the efficiency of the National Guard. During the course of his address Chairman Hull will give a history of the Army legislation that has been enacted since he has been chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. This will probably be his last set speech in Congress, as Mr. Hull retires at the end of the 61st Congress.

A hearing on the bill (H. R. 28436) to further increase the efficiency of Organized Militia will be given to National Guard officers by the House Committee on Militia Affairs shortly after the holidays. At that time quite a number of Militia officers will be in Washington attending the meetings of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association, and the House Committee will give them an opportunity to be heard in support of their measure. It is not understood that the National Guard officers intend to allow this bill for the pay of Organized Militia to interfere with the passage of the Additional Army Officers bill recommended by the War Department and introduced by Senator Dick and Representative Hull. It is doubtful whether the Militia officers who are acquainted with the situation at Washington expect this measure to pass at this session. They are pressing it with a view to laying a foundation for action in the future. It is estimated that the pay of the Militia under the provisions of the bill now pending before the committee would amount to \$4,500,000 in the first year that it is in effect, and would gradually increase until it reached \$8,000,000. It would be almost impossible to secure the passage of a measure at this session which would carry such a large appropriation, but it is not too early to begin missionary work. In due time the bill for the pay of the Militia will have the support of the War Department. General Wood, the present Chief of Staff, is an enthusiastic advocate of such legislation. He believes that the Militia should be paid and has so expressed himself both in public and in private. The next step after providing instructors for the Militia will be to put its officers and enlisted men on the Federal pay roll. Aside from the merits of such legislation, the officers of the Regular Army cannot but feel under great obligations to the support which the Militia is giving to the War Department's legislative program. It is true that the Militia will be greatly benefited by the passage of the bill as it is now pending before Congress, but the measure is essentially an Army bill.

What happened when the building program of former naval appropriation bills came up in the House will be a mild demonstration compared with the fight which Representatives William M. Calder and John J. Fitzgerald will make to have the battleship New York built at the New York Navy Yard. It is understood that both of these worthy members from Brooklyn are spending the holiday recess in gathering material to controvert the claim of Secretary Meyer that the New York cannot be built within the authorized appropriation. And the officers at the Navy Department are not idle. Under the direction of Secretary Meyer they are going into the question of the cost of battleships in an exhaustive manner. Much of this material will be included in Secretary Meyer's hearing before the House Committee after the holidays. The Secretary has positive ideas upon the

subject, and will be prepared with facts and figures to substantiate his statement on the cost of battleships in the government yards, which he has given out from time to time. To add to the complications of the situation, Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, is preparing an eight-hour bill which, if it should become a law, will cover not only the hulls of the battleships, but also the machinery, armor and armament. Mr. Hughes's bill is so broad that it will cover even the supplies that are used on board ship. Under Mr. Hughes's bill everything about a ship, from a 14-inch gun down to a paper of pins, must be made by eight-hour labor. What is more, Mr. Hughes intends to press his bill, and on a record vote it is considered almost sure to pass.

In seeking to impress the House Military Committee on Dec. 8 with the fact that in the matter of rations the Subsistence Department is face to face with the high cost of living, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, presented a tabular statement showing the average cost of the ration for the first four months of the fiscal year 1911 compared with the same months in 1910 in the different departments. The largest increase was shown in the Department of Texas with 3.17 cents. Next came the Department of Colorado with 3.15 cents. The smallest increase was in the Department of Columbia, which had only .48 cents. The average cost in all the departments and the United States for the first four months of 1911, including the field and maneuver cost, was 23.34 cents, as against 21.17 for the 1910. The increase was above ten per cent, and the Commissary General said he would not be surprised if the average cost of the ration before the year was out would be close to twenty-four cents. The cost is higher in the Philippines because of the duty that has to be paid on rations going to the islands. Chairman Hull thought it was a "pretty serious proposition to make the United States increase the cost of the military service in order to have the troops there to protect the natives." This duty is no bagatelle, as General Sharpe made plain with a table of shipments to and purchases in the Philippines, which showed that in 1909 there was shipped to the Philippines from the United States subsistence supplies valued at \$1,209,242. The purchases in the islands aggregated \$1,207,175. In 1910 the sums were respectively \$1,385,591 and \$1,436,810. In the fiscal year 1910 the duty paid on articles for the subsistence of the Army imported into the Philippines amounted to \$48,000.

That troops of the United States are in readiness to be rushed to Cuba to maintain peace and protect American and other foreign interests is denied at the War Department. The officials at the War Department also declare that they are not looking for a crisis in the affairs of the island republic by February. The Department officials are utterly at a loss to know where the wild story which was published in a New York paper, to the effect that they are keeping in special touch with Cuban affairs, originated. The publication of this story just now is very embarrassing to the War Department. It is evidently beyond the scope of even the Secretary of War to deal with political questions in Cuba without a special commission from the President. It is only for the Army to respond to the call of the President when he thinks its presence in Cuba or any other place is needed. Army officers do not have even the authority to investigate conditions in Cuba, as this is entirely under the jurisdiction of the State Department. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate just now, when Chairman Tawney and a coterie of members of the House are leading a crusade against the Army, just because Secretary Dickinson made the McLachlan report to Congress, or rather attempted to, in response to a resolution passed by that honorable body. Every item in the daily papers that bears a warlike tinge is being credited to the War Department by Mr. Tawney. Because Secretary Dickinson and General Wood, following the policy of their predecessors, have urged Congress to pass legislation increasing the efficiency of the Army and Militia so as to prepare for war, Mr. Tawney seeks to create the impression that the Secretary and Chief of Staff are attempting to alarm the country with a war scare. Despite all of their denials, it is feared by the officers at the War Department that this Cuban war story will be charged to them by the members of the House, notwithstanding that they have no more knowledge of conditions in Cuba than the general public.

The Cavalry Equipment Board will shortly make an application to the War Department for a squad of Cavalry to make a service test of the new equipment which will be recommended. The squad will be sent on a long march early in the spring, when the equipment can be submitted to the most severe tests. Perhaps the most important change will be in the manner in which the rifle and saber are to be carried. Both the rifle and the saber will be taken from under the legs of the troopers and hung from the back of the saddle. This, it is thought, will add to the proficiency of the horsemanship of the Cavalry, as it will give the soldier a better opportunity for the use of his legs in riding. In order to provide for a change in the location of the saber and gun the saddle bars will be widened. It has been definitely decided to recommend two reins for the bridle. The two-rein bridles are in use in every army of consequence in the world, and it is thought that this style of bridle will be adopted by the Department, despite the fact that there is considerable opposition to the change. There are a great many officers who are insisting upon sticking to the bridles used by our fathers, although all foreign authorities agree that much is added to the promptness

of the movement of a body of cavalry by the use of two-rein bridles. Especially it is contended that two-rein bridles should be used now, as the Army is buying colts and doing all of its own training. It has not been decided whether a bit and bridoon or a broken pelham should be used on the bridles of the new equipment. Either style requires two reins.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, is reported as saying: "The Western people have been hanging on for fifty years to a little strip of coast where the population is only five persons to the square mile. The United States does not realize what it has got out there and how wonderful are the resources of that strip of coast. So great is the eagerness of the coast people to show the rest of the country what there is out there that they are putting up \$17,500,000 of their own money for the project, and are not asking a cent of Congress. New Orleans, on the contrary, still owes the Government \$1,300,000 for the deficit on its last exposition. Yes, it is true that the people on the Pacific coast are thoroughly aroused on the subject of the defense of that coast. They have reason, and the reason is known at Washington. I believe the surest way to peace now is for us as a nation to pay attention to the national defense. We must greatly increase our Army and Navy. I am not a jingo, but I speak plain, every-day common sense. As we are at present, especially on the Pacific coast, we are a continual source of temptation to an ambitious, warlike Power, and shall be until the Panama Canal is completed, unless the temptation referred to proves too strong before that event. I am just as much in favor of peace as anybody, but I do not believe that we can secure peace by simply passing resolutions."

The preposterous and dishonest nature of the attempt to make it appear that the suppressed report upon our military needs was intended to create "a war scare" is shown not only by the statements of President Taft, in his former capacity as Secretary of War, which appear on page 469, but by those to the same effect by his predecessor in the War Office, Senator Root, which will be found on page 482. The only "scare" has been that created in the breasts of those who seek to promote what they assert to be "peace" and "economy" by the concealment of facts so notorious as to be in the nature of those the courts take judicial cognizance of without demanding proof. We wonder how long the American people will submit to this sort of humbug. Alas! experience shows that in matters of this sort their capacity for patient endurance is practically without limit. It would appear that Abraham Lincoln was not strictly correct when he said, "You can fool some of the people part of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

Although nominations to be made by Senators and Representatives for next year's fourth class of cadets at the Military Academy will not be closed until March 4 next, most of them have already been received by the Secretary of War and approved. Accordingly boards have been detailed to meet at five different points throughout the country for examination of the candidates. The latter are directed to take the examination at the nearest point to their homes. The boards will meet Jan. 10 and the examinations will extend perhaps the remainder of the month. The boards will meet at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan, Colo., and the Presidio, San Francisco. The composition of the boards appears under our Army head in this issue.

The measures taken to eliminate from the active list of the Army officers pronounced to be professionally unfitted for command is so radical a departure from precedent that the action of the Garlington Retiring Board is being watched with anxiety by some and with great interest by all. One proposed victim is delaying action in his case by calling for the production of testimony from the Philippines. In another case, that of a medical officer who has been frequently reported for lack of discipline, it has been decided to give him an opportunity to seek retirement on his own application. If he does not take advantage of this opportunity he will be ordered before a retiring board.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th U. S. Inf., whose prospective promotion to brigadier general on Jan. 13, 1911, was announced last week, has been ordered to Washington to assume charge of the Division of Militia Affairs, vice Colonel Weaver, who is to be promoted and appointed Chief of Coast Artillery, March 13, 1911. The selection of Colonel Evans to head the Division of Militia Affairs is a most admirable one. There is no finer officer in the Army, and his association with the Militia of late years has given him an understanding of their characteristics and needs.

It is announced at the War Department that Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., will be relieved at his own request as commandant of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, and will be succeeded as commandant by Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Gen. Staff Corps, who will enter upon his new duties about Feb. 1 next. Lieutenant Colonel Sibley will be detailed on or about Jan. 17, 1911, in the Inspector General's Department, vice Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, who will receive his promotion by the retirement of Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav.

IMPROVEMENT OF ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Strangely enough one of the chief objections made to the passage of the extra officers bill on Capitol Hill is that too many officers have been detailed to Service schools. The report is being circulated at the Capitol that the Army has been denuded of officers by the Service schools. It is being assumed that additional officers are being asked for to fill the places of student officers. This class of officers, as everyone knows who has given any study to the Army, are only absent from their commands for a short time and it is not expected that their temporary detail at the Service schools will seriously interfere with the efficiency of the Army. For the Service schools only sixty officers are required as commandants, directors and instructors. These officers are detailed for a period of four years and they should be regularly provided for, so that when an officer is placed on duty he will not leave a gaping hole in the organization from which he is taken. And Congress should be willing to furnish even more than sixty officers for Service schools. It is through these schools that the Army keeps pace with the progress of other nations. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of these schools. In fact without such schools it would be impossible to have an efficient Army. The Navy not only maintains Service schools, but details officers to take courses of study in technical institutes. Those who oppose Service schools are attempting to keep the American Army from making the same progress that marks the growth of the armies of all of the great powers. If the War Department had not developed a system of Service schools and kept the Army abreast with the progress of the times, sensational charges would be made against it. The Army would soon become a target for the humorists in Congress and serious-minded members would demand to know why it did not keep pace with the advancement of other institutions in the country. The very thing for which some of the alleged economists in Congress are criticizing prevents the Army from being a scandal as far as real efficiency is concerned. An inefficient Army is very little, if any, better than none at all. In nothing is the country getting more for its money than in the Army Service schools. No one who has ever given the problems that are involved in maintaining an Army would for a minute suggest that the Service schools are not absolutely necessary to the improvement of the Army.

A full and complete answer to the objections raised to Service schools by uninformed members of Congress can be found in the annual report of Secretary of War Root for the year 1899. The country had just then emerged from the Spanish-American War, and was brought to a full realization of its unpreparedness for war. After reviewing the history of the experience of the country in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines insurrection, Secretary Root recommended the improvement of the Army organization by the establishment of an Army War College. In the course of his report Secretary Root said:

"Before the 1st of July, 1901, when, under existing law, the present Volunteer force must be disbanded and the present Regular force restored to its peace basis of 26,610, we shall be compelled to face the practical necessity of providing for some increase of the Regular Army. It is manifest that, however speedily the insurrection in the Philippines may be quelled, we shall be required to maintain for a long time, in these islands, a considerable force to furnish the protection which the inhabitants are entitled to receive from us, and to maintain order among the savage and semi-civilized tribes which still exist in the Philippine Islands. There is no occasion to doubt that the expense of this portion of the Military Establishment can readily and properly be defrayed from the insular revenues.

"It is not conceivable that a practical people should expend the great sums we are devoting to our seacoast fortifications, and the delicate and complicated machinery of modern ordnance with which we are equipping them, and not provide an adequate force of men to care for, preserve and become familiar with the use of the guns and machinery. An increase in our Artillery force will be absolutely necessary for this purpose. The present Heavy Artillery force is about one-fifth of the requisite number.

"I beg to suggest that the manifold services which have been rendered by officers of the Army of the United States during the past year in almost every branch of civil government, and the effective zeal and devotion which they have exhibited in succoring the distressed, teaching the ignorant, establishing and maintaining civil law, fighting against pestilence, introducing sanitary reforms, and promoting and aiding peaceful industry, should be regarded as proof, if any were needed, that American soldiers do not cease to be American citizens, and that no danger is to be apprehended from a reasonable enlargement of the Army which affords such evidence of its character and spirit.

"It is greatly to be desired that at the same time, while the lessons drawn from the experience of recent war are fresh in our minds, some improvements should be made in the organization of the Army. For many years various criticisms upon our present organization have been made and discussed, and a number of measures for improvement have been recommended by my predecessors or embodied in bills introduced in Congress. Some marked improvements have been made, notably the three-battalion form of regimental organization, which, after being urged by several successive Secretaries of War and advocated by all the high military authorities in the country for a generation, was finally authorized by the Act of April 26, 1898.

"As to most of the proposed changes, however, there has not been a sufficient public interest in the subject or a sufficiently strong conviction of the importance of good organization to overcome the diversity of opinions and personal interests desirous of being left undisturbed.

"The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific remedies for specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the Army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform."

"Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject: First, That the real object of having an Army is to provide for war. Second, That the Regular Establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought.

"The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere without conscious denial. Yet the precise contrary is really the theory upon which the entire treatment of our Army proceeds for the thirty-three years between the Civil War and the war with Spain. Present utility was really the controlling consideration, and the possibility of war seemed at all times so vague and unreal that it had no formative power in shaping legislation regarding the Army. The result was an elaborate system admirably adapted to secure pecuniary accountability and economy of expenditure in time of peace; a large number of small and separate commands, officers and well disciplined, very efficient for police duty against Indians, and as separate commands unsurpassed anywhere in fighting qualities; and a class of officers, most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the construction of public works, as instructors in colleges, and in a great variety of professional duties at separate posts and with their commands, but who, with the exception of the general officers, were arranged in rank without any reference whatever to their respective abilities to command or to render effective service. The result did not include the effective organization and training of the Army as a whole for the purposes of war.

This was not because the Army did not wish such organization and training, but because it was not permitted to organize and train for that object. The Army has many able, educated and competent officers who have thought much upon the subject and deeply regretted this condition, but who have been unable to secure a change.

"I believe that without any revolutionary interference with the general scheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be made in the way of conforming the organization and training of the Army to its true purpose. It is not reorganization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development along lines which are well understood and appreciated by the Army itself.

"The preparation of an Army for war involves at least these four things: First, Systematic study by responsible officers of plans for action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and with this, study of the larger problems of military science and the most complete information of the state of the art, study of the constant improvements in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the purpose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the arrangement of territorial and tactical organizations and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that all expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of the comprehensive and consistent scheme. This requirement is not to be met by the separate study and reflection of single officers not charged with the duty or able to give effect to their conclusions. The responsibility of declared duty, the comparison of different views, the contributions of different minds, the correction and evolution of discussion, the long-continued, laborious and systematic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and with a recognized status giving authority to their conclusions, are needed to produce the desired result.

"I think the following steps may be taken to advantage: (1) That an Army War college should be established, which shall be composed of the heads of the staff departments, properly so called, and a number of the ablest and most competent officers of high rank in the Army (including, of course, the Major General, commanding), these officers to be detailed for service in the college for limited periods, so that while the college shall be continuous in records, character and performance, it shall continually and gradually change in its personal elements. It should be the duty of this body of officers to direct the instruction and intellectual exercise of the Army, to acquire the information, devise the plans, and study the subjects above indicated, and to advise the Commander-in-Chief upon all questions of plans, armament, transportation, mobilization and military preparation and movement.

"This college should have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the present division of military information of the Adjutant General's Office, where its records and its conclusions should be preserved. It should not supersede, but should incorporate, continue and bring under the same general management the present Service schools, supplementing where it is necessary their courses, which now, so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground. Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, and a weight and utility to their records of the efficiency and merit of their pupils not hitherto accorded to them in proportion to the high character of the work they have done.

"(2) That every officer of the Army below the rank of a field officer, and not already a graduate of one of the Service schools, should be detailed for some fixed period during his service to receive instruction at this college in the science of war, including the duties of the staff, and in all matters pertaining to the application of military science to national defense; that provision should be made for the continuance of such instruction by correspondence after the expiration of the period of each officer's detail, and that all officers should be invited and entitled to be present, by written papers and reports, as a part of the regular course and for credit upon their efficiency records, the results of their investigations, explorations, reflections and professional and scientific work, and upon such special subjects as may be prescribed by the college."

NAVAL SUPPLY FUND.

The naval supply fund figured conspicuously in the statement of Paymaster Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., before the House Naval Committee on Dec. 12. Mr. Padgett tried to bring out the fact that the changing from the old method to the new had not resulted in decreasing the appropriations in accordance with promises which the Secretary of the Navy, he said, had made to him. After the Paymaster General had explained that when the naval supply fund practice, which had built up the \$15,000,000, was declared illegal, the common general stores were restored, and the bureaus took advantage of it, Mr. Padgett said: "During the winter and early spring of 1910, and while the discussion was going on, I had two conferences with the Secretary, in which I specifically called his attention to the fact that if this money was not paid into common general stores and went back into the naval supply fund the effect of it would be to increase by that amount the appropriations which Congress made."

"Paymaster General Cowie: Exactly.

"Mr. Padgett: The Secretary said to me positively that that would not be suffered, and that for every dollar that was taken out of the naval supply fund a similar amount would be deducted from the appropriations for the fiscal year and turned into the Treasury. Now, I understand from you that \$1,800,000 has been taken out of the naval supply fund through the instrumentality of general stores and not turned back into the Treasury or charged up to the appropriations?

"Paymaster General Cowie: It was undoubtedly after the conference that the Secretary put this into effect.

"Mr. Padgett: But my talk with the Secretary was along early in the spring, and you say this extended up until June?

"Paymaster General Cowie: I do not say it extended up to June; I say between those periods.

"Mr. Padgett: Will you give us the exact dates of the first items and the last items?

"Paymaster General Cowie: Yes sir, The records now in the bureau indicate these dates are about April 19, 1910, and June 30, 1910, which last date was from Guam.

"Mr. Padgett: It is not a matter of oversight. I had a conversation with the Secretary upon that matter and called his attention to the fact that to use that fund without charging it up to the appropriations would be to increase the appropriations, and he said to me it should not be done, and every dollar should be turned into the Treasury out of the current appropriations. Now, there is \$1,700,000 that has been taken out and not turned into the Treasury."

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Foss, the opinion of the Attorney General and also the orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy in reference to this matter from the time of the opinion by the Attorney General down to June 30 were put into the record.

The Paymaster General went on to explain that the naval supply account takes the place of the naval supply fund. While the law limits the naval supply fund to \$2,700,000, under the naval supply account stores can be purchased as required not to exceed the appropriations made for the current year. This was a larger amount than the naval supply fund, but is limited to the amount

of the appropriations for the current year. On the credit of this fund stores can be piled up amazingly, but this is guarded against so as not to increase the stores beyond the amount for which appropriations have been made. When Secretary Meyer last June issued an order putting into the hands of the Paymaster General the control of all these requisitions he said to that officer: "It is up to you. You are responsible to see that these stores are reduced to the lowest possible amount that you deem advisable to carry." Paymaster General Cowie said that the overobligation of the naval supply fund, to the amount of \$3,092,752.21, has been wiped out, and the amount authorized by Congress, \$2,700,000, has been transferred to the Treasury, and the stores remaining in that fund, amounting to \$7,344,363.88, have been transferred to the naval supply account. The Paymaster General then explained some of the advantages accruing from the new naval supply account. Among these the foremen of shops are fully informed as to the cost of maintaining the shops, and are naturally better satisfied over the amount of work accomplished under their direction. Competition has been entered into along all lines, both on shore and afloat. The accounting system is now adopted in eight yards. Mr. Mendenhall, the expert accountant, has been recently putting Mare Island and Puget Sound on a basis similar to that of the Eastern yards. As a result of a conference he had with the general storekeepers handling the stores at the yards after Sept. 30, in an effort to obtain a reduction of their stores as far as possible, the stores have been reduced more than \$2,600,000. The present system, he did not hesitate to say, is an unqualified success. Economy can be seen along all lines. Much more is being accomplished. In 1909 there were 196 ships in commission. In 1910 there were 212 ships in commission, and about the same amount was expended in 1910 as was spent in 1909.

HEARING ON MARINE CORPS APPROPRIATION.

Making a plea for safeguarding the interests of the post exchanges against the losses occurring through desertions, Col. George Richards, paymaster, U.S.M.C., suggested an amendment at a hearing before the House Naval Committee. A man who intends to desert will, while in good standing, obtain his regular credit on the books at such post exchange. He has, of course, money due him on the books as pay when such credit is given. Then he deserts, and by this act of desertion the law, as the accounting officers see it, requires that all such pay, which ought to go to discharge this debt, is forfeited for the benefit of the naval hospital fund. The New York exchange last year lost almost \$500, and that at Philadelphia lost \$270. The annual loss to all of the exchanges of the Marine Corps is not less than \$2,000.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley told the committee that the increase of \$96,500 for provisions, Marine Corps, was due to the high cost of living. A letter by Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., dated May 27, 1910, enclosing the Q.M.'s estimates, was quoted from to show that, whereas in times past good meals could be provided at restaurants and hotels for recruiting parties and members of such parties at a price varying from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, the price last spring varied from ninety-two cents to \$1.56. The increase Colonel McCawley pointed out in the cost of rations for 1908 over 1907 was 12 per cent.; 1909 increased 13.6 per cent. over 1908, but 1910 showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent., while 1911 was 7 per cent. higher than 1910, or a total increase of 32.4 per cent. since 1907, or more than a third higher in four years. By years the average cost of rations was as follows: 1907, \$21.92; 1908, \$24.55; 1909, \$27.89; 1910, \$27.12, and in 1911, \$29.03. The character of the ration has remained the same, as it is fixed by law. While Major Radford has shown a reduction in the cost of small articles in the Philadelphia depot clothing factory, he has not gone far enough to make any considerable total, and the estimate has consequently not been reduced.

Colonel McCawley thought the wording of the provision for the purchase of instruments for the "band" should be changed to "bands," and explained that while there is only one band authorized for the Marine Corps—the Marine Band in Washington—at several distant points, like Olongapo, Honolulu and the Isthmus of Panama, there are marine bands made up by detailing men who have musical ability. It is a diversion for the men, beside adding properly to their military instruction. It has not been possible heretofore to buy instruments under the law for these "scratch" bands, and they have been supplied with the cast-off instruments of the Marine Band, which has not been a satisfactory arrangement. When Mr. Butler wished to know how many bands it was the intention to equip, Colonel McCawley said that would be a matter of administration for the commandant of the corps. Mr. Butler thought that at these isolated posts the men should have something to amuse them.

The estimate of \$150,000 for Springfield rifles brought out the explanation from Colonel McCawley that the \$50,000 appropriated last year was sufficient for the purchase of only 2,500 rifles of the latest Springfield type. This equipping of the other 7,500 men of the corps should be finished without delay, as now some men are armed with one kind of rifle and some with another, and two kinds of ammunition are necessarily used. There are actually a few more than 2,500 men newly armed, owing to the loans from the Navy of Springfields, but these guns are only loans.

Discussing the question of quarters, Colonel McCawley with a table showed that there are 182 officers on duty with 116 quarters available, and sixty-nine officers receiving commutation. Nineteen additional officers can be ordered to League Island for the advance base school, but only by practicing the strictest economy. The sum of \$100,000 was asked for building new barracks for the Marine Corps at Boston, and a letter was read from Surg. E. P. Stone, U.S.N., describing the many insanitary features of the present dilapidated structure, and a description by Col. T. N. Wood, U.S.M.C., commanding the Marines there, was also drawn upon for information. The corps did not think that less than \$175,000 should be appropriated for that purpose, but the Secretary of the Navy limited the amount to \$100,000. Mr. Butler wished to know why flats or apartments were not built. Colonel McCawley said it was the intention to do that and to erect that type of quarters for four junior officers at League Island and erect a similar house at Norfolk for the junior officers, each of whom will have a sitting room of his own, with bedroom and bath attached, and there will be a common living room and a common mess room. This will be for the unmarried juniors. For those married there will be provided small houses, two houses under one roof, which will give three small bedrooms and one bath and a living room, dining room and kitchen. Colonel McCawley dryly added, "It is about as small as you could possibly give a married man." Toward the completion of the Philadelphia marine garrison the sum of \$250,000 was asked, and \$40,000 for officers' quarters.

The new building will accommodate about 800 men; now there is barracks accommodations for only about 250. Twenty thousand dollars was asked for the completion of the marine target range at Indian Head. So far the range has been fitted out from the regular appropriations, but this has involved a severe strain on those funds.

COAST DEFENSE ARMORY EQUIPMENT.

The necessity of proper armory equipment for the National Guard Coast Artillery was brought before the House Military Committee on Dec. 10 by Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery. On page 25 of the bill proposed there is a new item this year which provides for dummy guns and mortars, loading appliances, etc. General Murray said that the only training in Coast Artillery work that the men of the Militia coast defense reserves have been able to get is during the short time that they have been with the Coast Artillery of the Army for a week or ten days in encampments. There have been a few exceptions, such as the 13th New York and one of the Massachusetts regiments, where there are guns, mortars and ammunition for indoor practice simulating that in actual warfare. One of the finest military exhibitions given anywhere is that of the 13th N.Y., C.A., with its big disappearing gun fired by compressed air, its rapid-fire guns and mortars and its searchlights for picking up miniature warships on the armory floor. The new item calls for an appropriation of \$300,000, which the Chief of Coast Artillery considered a moderate estimate. The guns and appliances covered by this appropriation would give the men all the training they would need in actual war except the firing of the big guns. Mr. Slayden said he had heard from a gentleman from the General Staff that in England they have a mere skeleton for the coast guns in the military establishment, and this skeleton is supplemented by hired laborers. General Murray said there must be some mistake about this, that a British officer had told him that no such men were hired and that perhaps Mr. Slayden's informant had mixed semi-civilian supply trains with the coast service.

With the training in the armories which the sum asked for would provide General Murray thought it would not take long to make good coast artillerymen out of the militiamen. The training they get now in encampments results in a militiaman knowing only one thing, instead of being drilled in all-round coast artillery work. If he could bring in the Militia in time of need with the training it has been given, assuming that they furnish the other fifty per cent. of the manning detail and that they can make not 100, but 50 per cent. of hits, then he would have 50 per cent. plus 25 per cent., which would make 75 per cent. of the value of the Coast Artillery plant; and as the Militia would develop from time to time we might increase that 25 per cent. until we would get the full value of our defenses. The method proposed by the appropriation, he believed, is one of the cheapest and best methods of getting trained soldiers, or soldiers with at least some amount of training to help the Regulars. The \$300,000 would be divided among fifteen armories, and would take care of about 123 organizations, the number now assigned to coast defense duties, about one-third of the number which it is designed to raise. The Regular Coast Artillery will now furnish about one-third for one manning detail for the guns mounted in the United States. The equipment covered by the appropriation asked would run that percentage up to about one-half of the whole. In time the Coast Artillery Chief hoped to get the Regular Coast Artillery up to at least fifty per cent. of one manning detail for the guns mounted and to get the other fifty per cent. from the Militia. In using the \$300,000 each installation would cost about \$20,000. Several members thought it might not be wise to put so much equipment in an armory where organizations are scattered, but General Murray said: "We are begging for the men to help us out. I believe that is the cheapest way for the Government to get these men to help out in time of war, and if the state scatters even more than we think is best, still it would be good policy on the part of the Government to equip those armories as the state would wish."

Another new item in the bill deals with the "cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors." This instruction would be at some of the technical schools of the country. The idea of sending a certain number of officers to these technical schools is to keep them abreast of the advances in civil and commercial life. Heretofore the officers have been sent to these schools under the provision for "special instruction at home and abroad in maintenance of students and attachés." Nearly all are now sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Years ago they were sent abroad. Mr. Burke suggested that some of the officers be sent to the Carnegie Technical School.

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

The articles in the New York Herald exploiting the Navy at the expense of the Army, which are referred to in another paragraph, seem to us most ill timed and injudicious. It will be remembered that when one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence said to another, "We must all hang together," the reply was that "If we do not hang together we shall hang separately." Our measures of public defense are so entirely inadequate in every department that there should be agreement among those understanding the fact to urge upon Congress the necessity for action, without seeking to gain the advantage one over the other. The argument in favor of a larger Navy can be presented fairly without attempting to discredit the Army, and vice versa. The public sentiment against which Army and Navy should combine is suggested by the speeches of Hon. Theodore F. Burton, of Ohio, on the Naval Appropriation bills of 1906, 1908, 1909 and 1910, extracts of which have been published in pamphlet form and widely distributed by the American Association for International Conciliation. It will be observed that the hostility of Mr. Burton, as is that of others, is directed against the Navy, and is as unreasoning and foolish as that of which the Army is being made the special victim just now. This outcry against the War Department, in which we regret to find the Herald joining, is made, as we show in another article, on the false pretense that a demand is being made for a standing Army upon the scale of European countries. As General Wood well says, it "may be answered by one word of three letters." Mr. Burton says, in the speeches referred to:

"The amount carried in the bill for appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—\$135,000,000—is twice as great as the net expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1861, and yet at that time our country contained 35,000,000 of people. * * * What is going to bring this mad race of military expenditure to an end? One of the first factors will be the economic waste involved in this enormous cost. This problem is sure to be settled in the long run as an economic one. The nations of the earth cannot go on in this mad rush for naval expansion. The burden, if not intolerable, will be intolerable in a very few years. * * * The more we abstain from military armaments, the more we abstain from everything that looks toward aggression or the preparation for aggression, the more our interests will be respected in the rest of the world, the more we will be trusted and the greater will be our progress and the friendship for us among all the nations of the earth.

"These armed peacemakers will not command confidence. The increase of navies is to increase the might and the prestige of the countries which build them, and for each enlargement in our naval program the whole world will look with an added degree of suspicion upon us, thinking that our designs are not for peace, but for empire and for the enlargement of our dominion. What great contention in diplomacy which has made for the greatness of the American name was accomplished by a great navy? Our country has enjoyed an unprecedented growth and has attained a position in the very forefront among nations, not by the strength of armies or navies, but by our unique position and by the confidence in our impartiality and justice. When you abandon these helpful policies and say that not by moral forces, but by means of a navy, with which we shall become involved in conflicts with them all, then shall we lose our opportunity and fail to accomplish such triumphs of amelioration as were achieved under Secretary Hay, under Secretary Root and under a long line of their illustrious predecessors. If this mad race in building battleships is to continue, mutual distrust one of another and each of all will continue. No other nation can so appropriately take the lead in ushering in the era of peace, which is sure to come."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury Commodore E. E. Wright, U.S.N., retired, has been allowed \$84 on a revision of commutation of quarters from Dec. 23, 1909, to Jan. 22, 1910, upon the ground that he was awaiting orders for the convenience of the Government.

In the case of Paymaster's Clerk Gority, under arrest, the Comptroller decides that, being by his own fault without duty, he is entitled to "waiting orders" pay only.

The Comptroller declines to authorize a payment by Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., U.S.A., for the hire of a saddle horse for Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 11th Cav., while on progressive military map work. This is considered to be a forbidden "additional allowance," as Lieutenant Wyman is paid for two mounts.

George B. Kessack, coxswain, U.S.N., appealed Dec. 7, 1910, from the action of the Auditor of the Navy Department in disallowing a claim for \$40 checked against his pay on the rolls of the U.S.S. Philadelphia as over-credit made by Asst. Paymr. E. H. Douglass on the U.S.S. Buffalo. The error occurred in carrying balance of \$22.77 forward as \$62.77. The claimant contended that a cash deposit of \$40 was made, but nothing on the record appears to show that this particular \$40 deposit was made on Sept. 1, 1908. In a preceding quarter a \$40 cash deposit was made, in addition to one of \$105 marked in red ink "cash deposit." In a similar decision of May 16, 1901, the Comptroller says: "The soldier, however, ought to know whether he was paid or not. Like all other persons, he may be mistaken. Records are made and required because of the imperfections of the human memory." The action of the Auditor is therefore approved.

The Comptroller holds that, as a general rule, money found on prisoners or furnished by their friends cannot be taken to discharge indebtedness to the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

It has been decided by the War Department that there is no authority by which the Army can accept free transportation for its supplies. This ruling has been made as the result of a request by the Benz Auto Import Company to be allowed to transport supplies from Chicago to New York. The managers of the company are anxious to make a test on a long run, so as to demonstrate the practicability of the use of automobiles in the Army.

The commanding officer of the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., has been directed by the War Department to turn over to the Players' Club, of New York \$178.90, which was stolen from the club by E. L. Murphy, formerly an employee of the institution. This sum was recovered from two soldiers who were convicted of participating in the robbery of Murphy. Murphy at the time he was robbed was a fugitive from justice, being charged with making away with from \$500 to \$700 belonging to the Players' Club. The Judge Advocate General holds that the money does not belong to the War Department, and should be returned to the Players' Club.

Dental surgeons are entitled to a leave of absence without reduction of pay, according to a recent decision of the War Department. The contract dental surgeons are entitled by the terms of the contract to pay at the rate of \$1,800 per year, both when on duty and when absent by proper authority.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

When a disbursing officer receives notice from the Auditor of a disallowance he should promptly submit such explanation, with any additional explanation or vouchers, required. An appeal can be taken from the Auditor to the Comptroller within a year. If it is his intention to file such an appeal, or to secure other and appropriate relief, he should promptly concede the disallowance and make the necessary deposit.

No provision is made for the medical officers of the Organized Militia to take the correspondence course at Fort Leavenworth. The Field Service Medical School provides, however, for the attendance of six Militia officers there.

As gallery practice rifles with Maxim silencers attached are not standard articles of issue to the Regular Service they cannot be supplied to the Organized Militia.

Ambulances for the use of the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia may be obtained on requisition of the Governor. The cost, with the harness for two animals, is \$315. Automobiles cannot be hired at the expense of the state.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, fresh coaled and provisioned, will leave the English and French ports on Dec. 30 for Guantanamo, Cuba, except the Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, which are due to start from Gravesend, England, Dec. 29.

The first four divisions of the Atlantic Fleet will leave Guantanamo on or about March 13 for Hampton Roads, arriving about March 18. Battle practice will be held off the Virginia Capes beginning April 1. The Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Tennessee, Washington, North Carolina and Montana will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 4, and, after certain exercises, will arrive at Guantanamo about Jan. 15. This division will leave Guantanamo for home ports about Feb. 20. The Birmingham, Chester and Salem will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 4 with the Fifth Division, will arrive at Guantanamo about Jan. 15, and will leave that place for home ports between Feb. 16 and 20. The Seventh Torpedo Division will arrive at Guantanamo about Jan. 15, and will remain there until about Feb. 20, when it will sail for Mobile, Ala.

Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., commanding the Cruiser Division of the Atlantic Fleet, in a report to the Navy Department Dec. 21 announced the completion of battle target practice under the trying conditions of a midwinter storm at sea. The ships that went through the practice off the Virginia Capes are the armored cruisers Washington, Tennessee and Montana and the scout cruiser Birmingham. The firing was completed in record time, notwithstanding the difficulties. The ships entered the range in a blinding blizzard of snow, driven by a forty-mile gale. This was followed by a heavy fog, which hung over the targets for nearly two days. Then came another blizzard, and with it a temperature running down to eighteen degrees above zero. The bows and forecastles of all the ships were caked thick with ice. Even the 6-inch guns were at times plugged with freezing spray from the breaking seas, and they were fired with the greatest difficulty. The targets also became caked with ice, which sometimes tore away the screens. It was difficult to determine the percentage of hits. In one case a shell shattered the entire ice cake, carrying the screen with it.

The Tennessee has done the best day work and the Washington has excelled in night work, according to unofficial returns received at the Navy Department from the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Virginia Capes, where the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet has just completed target practice. The scores have not been received at the Department, and it is thought that it will be some time before they can be compiled so as to be given out.

An explosion of coal gas in the bunkers of the battleship Michigan, of the Atlantic Fleet, was reported to the Navy Department Dec. 21 by cable from Rear Admiral Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. Benjamin J. McCleary, a fireman, second class, was badly burned and died the same day. He was born in Philadelphia, where his mother resides. McCleary, it is said, contrary to orders, had entered a bunker before introducing a light to test the air. Inside the bunker was freshly mined Welsh coal received at Weymouth. The ship was not damaged. This is the second accident of this nature on the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet within a few weeks. A similar explosion occurred on the North Dakota a few days ago, killing Evans, a coal passer. The board which investigated the explosion of coal gas in the bunker of the battleship North Dakota consisted of Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., Lieut. Ivan E. Bass and Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr. The board's report says: "About four o'clock on Dec. 4, H. Evans, a coal passer, being off duty, finding no quiet place where he could take his ease, on account of cleaning up after coaling, and wishing to get a nap, entered the bunker B10 through the escape door into the fireroom. He had trimmed this bunker at coaling the day before and knew there was ample space for him to stretch out comfortably and sleep. Finding that he needed a light in order to arrange his caulking mat he struck a match, which ignited gas accumulated in the bunker. He crawled out of the bunker and made his way to the sick bay."

The London Chapter of the British Navy League gave a reception to the officers of the Second and Fourth Divisions of the fleet on Dec. 19 in the splendid new ballroom of the Savoy Hotel. Among the guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Lady and Admiral Markham, Rear Admirals Vreeland and Howard and Rear Admiral Taussig, U.S.N., retired, as well as every American naval officer who could possibly attend.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave an informal reception and dinner to fifty officers of the fleet on Dec. 21 at Dorchester House.

The officers of the Fourth Division were enjoyably entertained on the night of Dec. 20 by the Navy and Military Club at Gravesend. Rear Admiral Thomas Howard, U.S.N., and a number of officers were the guests of the Anglo-Saxon Club on Dec. 22.

Admiral Kiesel, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, France, and the other naval authorities entertained Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and the commanders of the First Division of the fleet at dinner. Cordial toasts were exchanged. Rear Admiral Schroeder on the night of Dec. 17 entertained his French hosts at a dinner on board the Connecticut. Rear Admiral Schroeder on Dec. 18 invited the residents of Cherbourg to visit the battleships, and the tender Gallic made two trips, taking six hundred each time, visiting each battleship in turn.

The municipality of Brest, France, on Dec. 18 entertained the bluejackets of the American battleships on a great scale. Delegations of French sailors, soldiers and dockyard employees were invited to meet the Americans, and the guests were distributed around the different restaurants of the city, no one restaurant being large enough to accommodate all.

The London Daily Telegraph of Dec. 5, in speaking of the march of the 800 American bluejackets and marines in London to the entertainment given them in Guildhall, says, in part:

"All the way from Charing Cross their progress was watched with keen interest by great numbers of people, many of whom kept step with the marching divisions. Within the city boundary the crowds were at their densest, and about the Guildhall itself more than comfortably large. Whatever else the men of the U.S. Navy may have to report about London, they must needs mention that the city was keenly interested in them. The friendly, even intimate, interest of the crowd seemed something different in kind from anything that has been observed at the welcome of any other foreign guests. It was plain enough by many indications that these sailors were not accounted foreign, nor the Navy of the United States a foreign force. Much the same keen, kindly comments were heard as when the men from our own great fleet in the Thames marched to the Guildhall

last year. There was the same satisfaction at the sturdiness and the lilt of the marching, much the same note of comradeship and kinship.

"The great throngs who saluted the American flag as it passed, who fell in behind and praised the physique and bearing and the march of the sailors, were English altogether, and a most striking proof they gave that blood is thicker than water. The band of the Coldstream Guards had the honorable duty of leading the van. When the column was complete it numbered some 800 men, of whom 600 marched from Charing Cross, the remaining 140 being drawn up on the Embankment, close by Waterloo Bridge. A detachment of marines, in their light blue coats, the one striking point of difference between American naval uniforms and our own, followed the Coldstreams' band. Then came the seamen, marching eight abreast, in divisions, each led by its lieutenant or sublieutenant. The detachments from each ship were preceded by three flags, the Stars and Stripes in the center, and on either side smaller ensigns bearing in various devices the names of the several ships.

"If the officers of the U.S. Navy brought a breeze into the Guildhall on Friday, the men on Saturday afternoon came with a hurricane. They created a scene which stirred the finest emotions, and in the spontaneity of their enthusiasm there was no mistaking the temperament of a kindred race across the sea. Having failed to lift the roof, one sailor begged to be allowed to lift the mace, which was carried in front of the Lord Mayor, a wish which, of course, was granted. Like all his comrades, he was deeply interested in the ceremonial associated with such a gathering in the ancient hall—the appearance of the sword and mace bearers, the beaules in their quaint hats and costumes, and attendants in rich liveries, and while the guests admitted that the soup made a fine impression on the palate, the historic associations and the hospitality of the Corporation stimulated their imagination, and probably created a lasting remembrance of their reception in the city of London.

"There are never half measures in hospitality at the Guildhall, and everything was served with a generous hand. The menu was as follows: Thick mock turtle soup, roast turkeys, hams, tongues, barons of beef, hot baked potatoes, hot plum pudding, mince pies.

"In one gallery, the front of which was decorated by the Star-Spangled Banner and the Union Jack, were the Lady Mayoress and other ladies, and in another was the band of the Royal Marines providing music. On the conclusion of the luncheon each map was presented with a briar pipe in a leather case, stamped with the city arms, and some tobacco. Small packets of cigars were also passed round for the guests. The gift of the pipe was much appreciated, and in their happiest mood the seamen posed before the photographer for a flashlight photograph. The speeches were brief and were thoroughly enjoyed. The loyal toasts were received with great enthusiasm.

"Never did a company appear more on terms of amity with the rest of mankind than this gathering of happy American sailors. The speeches were followed by a variety concert, and it was apparent that the time for bringing the proceedings to a close came too quickly for the guests. Admirably arranged, the proceedings were harmonious from the beginning to the end. Much of the success which attended the gathering was undoubtedly due to the orderly methods of the men, which were in accordance with naval training."

ADDITIONAL NAVAL HEARINGS.

In a hearing before the Naval Committee of the House Dec. 16 Secretary Meyer explained the necessity for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enlarge and extend coaling depots. The Secretary went very fully into the subject of the naval supply account, which is explained in the testimony of the Paymaster General on page 482. The Secretary said: "There is certain legislation which I want to recommend: That the naval supply account be made permanent; that the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment be made permanent; that the Personnel bill be passed. I would like to get the aids on a legal basis, on a basis satisfactory to the committee, defining their duties, so they do not have executive authority."

"Secretary Meyer: I wish the committee could see their way to send for one or two of the aids and get an idea how they work."

"Mr. Hobson: I think that is a good suggestion. "Secretary Meyer: Admiral Wainwright and Captain Fletcher. I would like to have you send for them and have them tell you how they go to work and how they have not interfered with the authority of the chiefs of bureaus."

"Secretary Meyer: Then there is the Naval Militia bill: \$135,000 for the Paul Jones crypt, \$300,000 to \$400,000 for Guantanamo, and the authority to put the New Orleans drydock there and the abolition of certain navy yards."

Dec. 17 Comdr. C. C. Marsh, in charge of Naval Militia, appeared before the Naval Committee to explain his estimates. He stated that there are 550 officers and 6,450 enlisted men and thirty-five ships in the Naval Militia, who draw \$10 a head. Fifty Morris tube training outfits were provided last year for practice, and fifty subcaliber target guns are wanted this year. Commander Marsh stated that H.R. 17759, for the Naval Militia, as amended, is perfectly satisfactory to the Naval Militia and the Navy Department. The same day Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., hydrographer, appeared to explain the need of his office. He stated that we have about 1,700 chart plates, and are obliged to purchase 2,020 from the British Admiralty mainly, which would not be obtainable in the event of war. Following the custom of his predecessors ever since 1830, Captain Knapp called attention to this deficiency, which could be supplied by the expenditure of \$170,000 or \$200,000 by photolithographing on zinc, instead of copper engraving, which would cost \$1,500,000. Captain Knapp said: "This question dates back to 1830. If war should come on and our ships were ready, equipped in every respect with men and materials and guns and everything, we would not dare leave port unless we knew what was in the water beneath them. We must have charts."

We have received the following resolutions, unanimously adopted and signed by thirty-one members of the Enlisted Men's Reading Club, of Company E, 17th Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga. The signers are 1st Sergeant Vordtriede, Sergeants Charles Smith, Heiser, Daviss, John D. Smith, Corporals O'Brien, Andrews, Wilson, Musician Litky, Cook Pieresma, Privates Buxton, Burke, Compton, Dodd, Dunn, Heath, Hollaender, Hrabovsky, Kahn, Kane, Lamb, McKenzie, McNulty, Murphy, Nicholes, Palacy, Pillar, Powell Serafin, Woods, Mathers.

Resolved, That the articles entitled, "The Shame of Our Army" and "The Story of a Deserter," which appeared in the September, 1910, and January, 1911, issues of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, respectively, are unjust, misleading and conducent

to stimulate an existing uncalled-for prejudice against the enlisted men of the U.S. Army and their uniform.

Resolved, That units literature for a soldiers' reading club is published in the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Resolved, That the Cosmopolitan Magazine be barred from the Co. E, 17th Inf., library.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A general plan of operations of the Pacific Fleet for the year 1911 is announced. On Jan. 1 the home yard of the West Virginia will be changed from Mare Island to Puget Sound. During January, February and March the Maryland and West Virginia will conduct coal tests in the vicinity of Puget Sound. On Jan. 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Colorado will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for repairs, remaining there until about March 15. During January, February and March the California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania will exercise on the Southern California coast. All six vessels of this fleet will hold battle target practice and steaming trials in April in the vicinity of Santa Barbara. In May, June and July the West Virginia, Maryland, California and Colorado will exercise in the vicinity of Puget Sound, the West Virginia and Maryland continuing the coal tests if not completed by that time. Upon the completion of battle practice in April the Pennsylvania will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for boiler repairs, remaining until about July 15, and the South Dakota will go to Mare Island for repairs. Elementary target practice will be held by all six vessels in August.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, has been authorized by the Navy Department to get in communication with Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss and the citizens' aviation committee at San Francisco for interesting aviation experiments to demonstrate the usefulness of aeroplanes in connection with naval warfare.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Trippe was launched at Bath, Me., Dec. 20, 1910, being christened by Mrs. John S. Hyde, wife of the president of the Bath Iron Works. Her length is 293 feet 10 inches over all, with a breadth at load water line of 26 feet 1½ inches. Her machinery consists of a three-screw turbine, Parsons type, capable of developing an estimated 12,000 shaft horsepower. She is of the oil burning class, and tanks are built into the hull with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. Her estimated speed is 29.50 knots.

The Panther, now at the navy yard, New York, will leave about Jan. 5 for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, stopping at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., en route.

The U.S.S. Sterett was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1910.

During the year ending June 30, 1910, the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department distributed 169,000 copies of the general enlistment circular and 139,700 copies of that excellent little booklet of information as to life and opportunities of the enlisted men, "The Making of a Man-of-Warman."

The magnificent silver cup purchased by the officers and men of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet for presentation to the Japanese navy in recognition of courtesies received during the visit of the fleet to Japan in October, 1908, was formally presented at Tokio by Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, of the Pacific Fleet, last January, as we have already noted, the occasion being one of much ceremony. The cup, standing more than four feet from its pedestal, was manufactured by the firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, and bore the following inscription in Japanese and English: "Presented to the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese navy by the officers and men of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in grateful recognition of the generous courtesies received during their visit to Japan, October, 1908." Several months ago, after the return of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sebree received from Vice Admiral Saito's aid a package of photographs taken by Japanese photographers upon the occasion of the presentation of the loving cup. Four views were shown, two of the cup, one of the presentation and one of the entire group of men who were present at the ceremony. Copies were also presented to Ambassador O'Brien, Rear Admiral Sperry, Rear Admiral Hubbard, Rear Admiral Schroeder and to Capt. J. H. Sears, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at Tokio. The photographs sent to Admiral Sebree are highly valued by him as among his most interesting mementoes of a long and distinguished career in the naval service of his country.

The Navy Department has awarded a contract to the Alberger Pump Company, of New York, at its bid of \$323,454 for pumping apparatus for the drydocks now under construction at New York, Puget Sound, Washington and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The lowest bidder for the caissons for drydock No. 4 at the New York Navy Yard was the Snares and Triest Company, which offers to do the work for \$122,980. Moran and Company, Seattle, Wash., bid the lowest on the caissons for the Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor drydocks, offering to do the work at Puget Sound for \$125,000 and at Pearl Harbor for \$110,000.

The new drydock under construction at the New York Navy Yard will probably be completed in January, 1912, eight months ahead of the contract time. Assistant Secretary Winthrop, of the Navy Department, is authority for the statement that the progress of the work has been so marked that its early completion may be expected.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department Dec. 17 withdrawing from sale at auction the cruisers Boston and Concord and transferring them to the Naval Militia organizations of Oregon and Washington. The highest bids for the boats were absurdly small, that in the case of the Boston being only \$20,000, while the ship originally cost nearly \$1,000,000.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1911, is the day set by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., for the launching of the new 26,000-ton battleship Arkansas. The launching will be witnessed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a number of other officials. President Taft has been invited to attend, but has not yet decided whether he will be able to accept. Governor Donaghy, of Arkansas, has been invited to name the sponsor, who will doubtless be some young woman from that state, and to be present with his staff at the launching. It is intended to make the launching the most notable affair in the history of the yard.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, in a Special Order of Dec. 20, 1910, says: "Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in the city of Washington, and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, shall assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:35 a.m., Monday, Jan. 2, 1911, whence they will proceed to the White House."

Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S.

South Carolina as torpedo and turret officer, left Cherbourg, France, Nov. 23, under orders from the Navy Department, to make a tour of inspection of the principal torpedo works of Continental Europe, including the Whitehead Works at Fiume, Austria, and Weymouth, England. The torpedo score of the South Carolina at the annual target practice exceeded that of any other battleship, bringing an award to the crew of the Navy "E" in prize money amounting to the sum of \$1,120.

Orders were signed by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop Dec. 20 for the court-martial of Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., on charges growing out of an alleged impertinent letter written to the Navy Department by Major Davis some time ago in connection with his application to be returned from Guam to duty in the United States. He was directed to proceed by the first available steamer to San Francisco, and thence to the marine barracks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the court-martial will convene Jan. 4, 1911. The court is composed of Col. L. W. T. Waller, Col. George Barnett, Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune, Major A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., with Major Henry Leonard judge advocate.

Eight U.S. sailors, passengers on the steamer Maryland, of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which left Norfolk Dec. 15, did good work when a fire broke out on the vessel. One of the men named Stone hung over the side of the steamer while several companions held his feet. He burst a port leading to the freight hold and turned a stream of water on the fire while the steamer was racing with all speed possible for Sewalls Point to discharge her passengers.

A cable to the New York Herald states that the naval board of China has awarded the contract for building a new training cruiser of 2,600 tons to the New York Shipbuilding Company through the company's representative at Paris. This approximately is the same size as a previous award made to British builders. The New York company was the lowest bidder.

Strong objection to the use of a portrait of Brigham Young in the design of the silver service which is to be given by the state of Utah to the battleship Utah is made by the Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, Navy League of the United States. In a statement given out in behalf of this organization public co-operation is asked "in preventing such an offense against patriotism and good taste."

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Col. William P. Biddle, Commanding, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in our complete table on page 493:

Glacier and Navajo, sailed Dec. 19 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
Caluso, arrived Dec. 22 at Gravesend, England.
Brutus, Patapoco, Tennessee and Montana, arrived Dec. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Washington, arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Caesar, arrived Dec. 22 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Leonidas, arrived Dec. 20 at Sewall Point, Va.
Roe, arrived Dec. 20 at Key West, Fla.
Paulding and Dayton, arrived Dec. 21 at Key West, Fla.
Princeton, arrived Dec. 20 at Panama.
Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid, arrived Dec. 20 at San Juan, P.R.
Yankton, arrived Dec. 21 at San Juan, P.R.
Lebanon, sailed Dec. 21 from Norfolk, Va., for New York.
Hannibal, sailed Dec. 21 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Birmingham, arrived Dec. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Elcano, sailed Dec. 21 from Manila, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.
West Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, California, Colorado and Pennsylvania, sailed Dec. 21 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
Solace, sailed Dec. 22 from San Juan, P.R., for Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe.
Ajax, arrived Dec. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Marietta, sailed from Guantanamo for Kingston Dec. 22.
Eagle, arrived at San Juan Dec. 22.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 15, 1910.
Medical Inspector in the Navy.
Surg. James G. Field to be a medical inspector in the Navy.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 16, 1910.
Promotions in the Navy.

Midshipman Timothy J. Keleher to be an ensign.
Passed Asst. Paymr. Frank T. Watrous to be a paymaster.
Asst. Paymr. John J. Luschinger to be a passed assistant paymaster.
Asst. Paymr. Joseph E. McDonald to be a passed assistant paymaster.
Asst. Paymr. Everett G. Morsell to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Appointments in the Navy.

The following named citizens to be assistant paymasters: Smith Hempstone, Harry W. Rusk, jr., and Harold O. Gwynne.
Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 20, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.
Lieut. Zeno E. Briggs to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1910, vice Marvell, promoted.
Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) William L. Culbertson, jr., to be a lieutenant from Sept. 4, 1910, vice Johnson, promoted.
Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) Theodore G. Ellyson to be a lieutenant from Sept. 16, 1910, vice Williams, promoted.
Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) Hugh Brown to be a lieutenant from Sept. 22, 1910, vice Constain, promoted.

S.O. 71, DEC. 12, 1910, NAVY DEPT.
Hereafter all standardization trials of vessels in commission in the Atlantic will be held on either the Rockland, Me., or the Guantanamo trial courses, unless otherwise specially directed by the Department.
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Sec. of the Navy.

S.O. 72, DEC. 13, 1910, NAVY DEPT.
S.O. 58, Navy Dept., Sept. 18, 1910, is modified by striking out the following note at the bottom of page 31:
"Note.—Issues of brooms, without cost, not exceeding six during the fiscal year for each set of government quarters, are allowed for the preservation of carpets."
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Sec. of the Navy.

G.O. 92, DEC. 8, 1910, NAVY DEPT.
The Department takes great pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to John Fitzgerald, former private, U.S. Marine Corps, for meritorious conduct in the engagement at Cuzco, Cuba, June 14, 1898.
Through inadvertence no report of Fitzgerald's conduct was made at the time, but the report made in the case of Sergt. (now Sergt.-Major) John H. Quick, U.S.M.C., will describe as well the action of Fitzgerald.
The report in the case of Quick sets forth that on June 14, 1898, two companies and a half, under the command of Capt. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., were engaged in an offensive

fight at Cuzco, Cuba, some five miles from the main camp. The entire firing line was engaged, kneeling or lying down, occupying the sharp crest of a steep hill, the enemy being in the valley below concealed by bushes. It was deemed advisable to signal the U.S.S. Dolphin taking her to throw shells into the valley in order to make the enemy move from their shelter. Sergeant Quick volunteered to signal, using a dark-blue flag belonging to the Cubans. After a trial of twenty minutes it was found impossible for the U.S.S. Dolphin to read the signal against the background, and it was necessary to make it from the crest of the hill. Sergeant Quick stood fairly on the crest, his back to the enemy, and made his signal as coolly as if on the parade ground; bullets drifted by him and cut the dust near his feet. When the signal was ended the sergeant remained on the same ground and took up the fire.

It was necessary to communicate several times with the Dolphin in the manner described above, and Quick and Fitzgerald were the signalmen who performed the duty.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 93, DEC. 9, 1910, NAVY DEPT.
When material is turned in from ships, copies of correspondence authorizing that the material be turned in should be attached to the invoice, or a full explanation should be placed on the face of the invoice in lieu thereof, in order that the surveying officers may have all information available. All correspondence pertaining to surveys will be attached to the survey at the yard by the general storekeeper when the survey is issued.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 94, DEC. 14, 1910, NAVY DEPT.
This order, which supersedes all previous orders upon the subject of physical tests, appears in full on page 490, of this issue.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 17.—Comdr. H. K. Hines detached duty command Dubuque, and wait orders.
Comdr. C. B. Morgan to duty command Dubuque.
Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus detached duty North Dakota; to duty Idaho as ordnance officer.
Lieut. J. W. Timmons detached duty Idaho; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.
Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached duty command Perry; to duty command Lawrence, and duty as commander 3d Torpedo Division, U.S. Pacific Torpedo Fleet.
Lieut. (junior grade) S. H. Lawton detached duty Rowan; to duty Colorado.
Ensign R. Jacobs detached duty South Carolina; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.
Ensign E. D. Almy detached duty West Virginia; to duty Paul Jones.
Ensign R. F. Gross detached duty Truxtun; to duty command Rowan.
Ensign T. A. Symington to duty command Perry.
Ensign S. E. Holliday detached duty Paul Jones; to duty Iris.
Ensign S. M. Kraus detached duty Hopkins; to duty Truxtun.
Ensign H. G. Donald detached duty Perry; to duty Fox.
Midn. P. J. Peyton detached duty Colorado; to duty Truxtun.
Midn. A. M. Steckel detached duty Colorado; to duty Perry.
Midn. H. B. Mcleary detached duty Hull; to duty Davis.
Surz. J. G. Field to home and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Paymr. H. B. Worden detached duty Wheeling and Petrel; to Washington, D.C., for examination for retirement, and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Paymr. E. R. Wilson detached duty Philadelphia; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Paymr. Clerk J. J. Cunningham appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.
Paymr. Clerk C. H. Broyer appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.
DEC. 19.—Ensign C. R. Clark detached duty Missouri; to duty Salem.
Pharm. G. H. Klock detached duty naval medical supply depot, New York, N.Y.; to duty naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.
DEC. 20.—Comdr. C. B. Brittain detached duty command Massachusetts; to duty command Wheeling.
Comdr. E. W. Eberle detached duty command Wheeling; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
DEC. 21.—Chief Btan. W. Brooks, retired placed upon the retired list from Dec. 16, 1910, and detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.
Pharm. T. N. Phillips, retired, placed upon the retired list from Dec. 16, 1910, and detached duty Naval Dispensary, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.
DEC. 22.—Midn. R. M. Jaeger to Panther.
Comdr. W. A. Edgar detached Monterey; to Wilmington.
Mach. F. R. King detached New Orleans; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
Note.—Carp. A. L. Sundquist died at the Naval Station, Culebra, P.R., Dec. 22, 1910.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 9.—Major Charles B. Long detached Headquarters Marine Corps, to command Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Capt. William G. Parker granted sick leave for one month from date of acceptance.
First Lieut. William L. Burchfield detached Mare Island to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., in command detachment 125 enlisted men.
DEC. 10.—2d Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty.
DEC. 12.—Lieut. Col. T. S. Prince, A.Q.M., detached 1st Brigade Marines, Manila, P.I. to San Francisco, Cal. Report arrival, by wire, to Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps.
DEC. 14.—Col. J. E. Mahoney appointed President Marine Retiring Board, to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1910.
Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses and Capt. W. H. Clifford appointed members Marine Retiring Board, to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1910.
First Lieut. R. F. Ludlow appointed recorder Marine Retiring Board, to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1910.
Capt. S. W. Brewster ordered to report to President Marine Retiring Board for examination preliminary to retirement.
First Lieut. H. B. Pratt detached U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H., to Mare Island, Cal.; thence in command of detachment of twenty-five men to duty at Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T.
Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., to Mare Island, Cal.; thence in command of detachment of twenty-five men to Guam, M.I., for duty.
DEC. 14.—2d Lieut. John Marston, 3d, appointed acting assistant quartermaster, from Jan. 1, 1911, for duty as post quartermaster at Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., relieving 1st Lieut. E. P. Fortson.
DEC. 16.—Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole granted leave for twenty-two days from Dec. 20, 1910.
Major C. G. Long to Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1910, for examination for promotion.
Second Lieut. Oliver Floyd, S. B. Kennedy, R. D. Lowell, R. P. Peirce, R. E. Brumbaugh and M. R. Thacher detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation, to Philippine Islands.
Second Lieut. H. M. Butler and John Dixon detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Lieut. G. C. DeNeale, C. C. Riner and W. B. Sullivan detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, N.Y.
Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, jr., detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation; to Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. G. A. Johnson detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T.

Second Lieut. E. C. Long detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Lieut. E. H. Morse detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.

Second Lieut. W. M. McVain detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lieut. R. S. Simons and A. R. Sutherland detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Second Lieut. H. L. Smith detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams detached Marine Officers' School, upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DEC. 17.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses appointed member of Marine Examining Board, to convene at Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1910; repeated travel authorized.

Major Henry Leonard return to Portsmouth, N.H., and resume duties.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge detached Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. W. W. Low detached Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T.; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. F. F. Roberts detached Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T.; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. Frederic Kessel to Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1910, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Arthur Stokes to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Second Lieut. C. D. Barrett detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., upon graduation; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

DEC. 20.—Col. L. W. T. Waller, Col. George Barnett, Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune and Major A. W. Catlin appointed members of general court-martial to convene at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1911.

Major Henry Leonard appointed judge advocate of G.C.M. to convene at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1911.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey granted leave for fifteen days from Dec. 22, 1910, with permission to apply for fifteen days' extension.

First Lieut. B. S. Berry granted leave for twelve days from Dec. 23, 1910.

DEC. 21.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A. & I., appointed special disbursing agent for duty under Paymaster's Department, U.S.M.C., San Francisco, Cal., during absence of Lieutenant Colonel Dawson.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, A.P.M., appointed judge advocate of G.C.M. to convene at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Jan. 9, 1911.

Major S. D. Butler granted leave in the United States for nine days.

First Lieut. C. J. E. Guggenheim appointed a member of the G.C.M. at the navy yard, N.Y., in place of 1st Lieut. D. S. Berry, relieved.

S.O. 64, DEC. 13, 1910, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

1. A list of those who have qualified as expert rifemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, respectively, under the Small Arms Firing Regulations, U.S.A., as adopted by the U.S.M.C.

G.O. 72, DEC. 13, 1910, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

1. A list of those who have qualified as expert rifemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, respectively, under the Small Arms Firing Regulations, U.S.A., as adopted by the U.S.M.C.

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The revenue cutter Woodbury, one of the old-time vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, arrived at Rockland, Me., Dec. 22, with the schooner Alice P. Turner, which she had saved from the rocky ledges at Orlé's Narrows, near Stonington, in Penobscot Bay. The rescue was effected on the night of Dec. 21 during a blinding snowstorm, which made the work of the Woodbury's crew very difficult. The Turner was pounding badly when the Woodbury appeared. To prevent the schooner being driven further on the rocks, the Woodbury's men made lines fast to kedge anchors, and at high tide, after much pulling, the schooner was hauled into clear water.

The cutter Androscoggin has returned to the Boston Navy Yard for further repairs, due to a leak discovered shortly after leaving the yard for the winter cruise.

The nomination of Capt. Francis Marion Dunwoody to be senior captain in the Revenue Cutter Service, was confirmed by the Senate Dec. 20, 1910.

Capt. Francis Marion Dunwoody was nominated on Dec. 16, 1910, in the Senate to be senior captain in the Revenue Cutter Service from Nov. 10, 1910, in place of Senior Capt. Frank Hamilton Newcomb, retired.

The U.S.R.C. Davey, as a precautionary measure, to prevent the embarkation of suspected revolutionists, anchored alongside of the Honduras vessel Hornet at New Orleans, La., this week to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws.

Manuel Bonilla, once President of Honduras, denied emphatically that he had any connection whatever with the Hornet.

RESCUE WORK BY THE GRESHAM.

The U.S.R.C. Gresham, Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, has been doing heroic work off the New England coast in rescuing crews of wrecked vessels and in towing disabled craft to a port of shelter.

In the heavy gale, which began Dec. 13, a number of vessels got in distress, and in one day the Gresham gave aid to no less than four, and amid the worst of sea conditions.

The work and the seamanship displayed by the officers and crew of the Gresham cannot be too highly commended. The first rescue made, Dec. 16, near Stone Horse shoal, off Montgomery, where Captain Ueberroth saw the three-masted schooner Abbie G. Cole, of Thomaston, Me., 232 tons, loaded with building sand for Boston, pounding on the reef between Shoveloff shoal and Pollock rip lighthouse. The schooner was full of water and was beating out her bottom. The seas were breaking over her and her captain and crew were coated with ice, their hands were frost-bitten and icicles hung from their hair and beards. The Gresham ran down to within three-quarters of a mile of the Cole, and when soundings showed him the cutter had only four fathoms of water Captain Ueberroth let go his anchors, paid out forty fathoms of chain and launched his surf boat, in charge of Gunner Johansson, with eight hardy men.

The temperature was at twelve above zero, and there was a heavy sea kicked up by the gale, but by skillful management and about an hour's work the wrecked schooner was reached. There were six men altogether aboard and Gunner Johansson couldn't carry them all, so he took three at a trip, and after the hardest kind of work managed to get them all aboard the cutter safely.

Before the Gresham arrived at Provincetown the schooner N. E. Ayer was sighted in distress. She had both anchors down and was holding on, although the seas were breaking over her and she was absolutely unmanageable. Her crew was so badly frozen as to be helpless, and so the Gresham stood by while Gunner Johansson and a boat's crew were sent aboard. The captain said he was helpless and asked to be taken in tow. It took the boat's crew from the Gresham about two hours to chop away enough ice from the windows and the little schooner a hawser fast, and then the cutter started to tow the schooner to Provincetown, the nearest harbor. Against the big sea the Gresham could only make three knots an hour and about midnight the tow line broke, and with the sea still running high, it was a tough job for the Gresham to put back, get a boat over again and pass a new line to the Ayer, but the work was finally accomplished.

After the battle Provincetown Harbor was reached at 7 a.m. Dec. 17.

Just after this rescue the Gresham caught a wireless that a schooner was in distress off Old Harbor Life-Saving Station at Chatham. Captain Ueberroth was about ready for the run through Pollock rip shoal when he sighted what looked to him like a derelict drifting off before the gale to leeward. There were no masts nor sails on this craft, but looking through his glass Captain Ueberroth detected a patch of something red at the side of the deckhouse. The seas were breaking clear over the derelict, and there wasn't a sign of life, but Captain Ueberroth thought it possible there might be men in the deckhouse, and he headed for the derelict, to the southward until he saw it was on Little Round shoal.

The water was shoaling, and as the Gresham was hove to in order to hold her on, a man who was coated with ice crawled out of the deckhouse and waved his cap at the cutter. Gunner Johansson and his boat's crew were sent away again and in a little less than an hour they were back with Capt. Demille Buck and his crew of four men, who had manned what was the two-masted schooner S. A. Fownes, of Dorchester N.B., with coal from Perth Amboy for St. John, N.F., and eight days out when the blizzard struck her. Captain Buck said when the blizzard began blowing, he had both anchors down the schooner dragged onto the shoal, her masts rolled out of her and she began to pound to pieces. He and the crew were so exhausted and so frozen up they could not help themselves, and he had hoisted the British ensign, union down, on a stick that he nailed to the side of the deckhouse. There was no rest for the Gresham, however, and an hour later she put to sea again in search of the three-masted schooner Stephen G. Lord, lumber laden, from a Georgia port for Boston, which had been abandoned about thirty-three miles east southeast from Boston lighthouse. She was found seventy miles from the lighthouse, having drifted in the gale thirty-seven miles in thirty hours. She was towed into Boston after much hard work. The Gresham had only eighty tons of coal left when she made port and was out of fresh water. She quickly filled up with coal, water and provisions and put to sea again.

Since the Gresham started on her winter cruise Dec. 2 she has saved or assisted six vessels.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Benoit. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MACULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACULLOCH—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.

SENECA—Capt. R. E. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WILLOW—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YACOBRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Congress adjourned Dec. 21 for the holidays, and will reconvene Jan. 5, 1911.

The Urgent Deficiency bill (H.R. 29495), which passed both House and Senate on Dec. 17, contained but two Service items: a War Department reimbursement of the Broadway Bargain House, New York, \$3,357.04, clothing purchased from the United States, but not delivered, and, under the Navy Department, \$550,000, to continue work on drydock numbered four at the New York Navy Yard.

In the Senate Dec. 20 favorable report was made on S. 9449, to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Washington, subject to the approval of Congress.

The House on Dec. 16 passed S. 2517, appropriating \$25,000 for the erection in the town of Abingdon, Va., of a statue to the memory of Gen. William Campbell and comrades, heroes of the battle of Kings Mountain, which destroyed one wing of the British army and largely contributed to the defeat and surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The House on Dec. 19 passed H. Res. 721, calling upon the board of managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to supply to the House a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements or transfers in connection with what is known as the post fund for a period covering the last five fiscal years; also that a detailed statement be submitted of all money paid into the posthumous fund, and its disposition by the said board of managers during the above stated period.

Monday, Dec. 19, the House was occupied in a filibuster to prevent consideration of H.R. 29346, which seeks to provide a pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over. In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, \$15 per month; sixty-five years, \$20 per month; seventy years, \$25 per month; seventy-five years or over, \$36 per month, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act. According to the Commissioner of Pensions, the estimated cost of carrying out the provisions of this bill are:

Age.	Increase per mo.	No. inc.	Annual	Amount.
62 years.....	\$12 to \$15	93,589	\$36	\$3,369,204
65 years.....	12 to 20	184,577	96	17,719,392
70 years.....	15 to 25	101,778	120	12,213,850
75 years.....	20 to 36	63,461	192	12,187,512

Total\$45,489,468

The indications are that this bill will come up for consideration in the House early in January. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, on Dec. 21 introduced a resolution designed to expedite the passage of the measure. It provides that debate on the measure shall be limited to two hours, after which a vote shall be taken.

Discussion of the Legislative Appropriation bill (H.R. 29350) in the House on Dec. 20 centered for awhile around the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and the duplication of weather charts by the Hydrographic Office and the Agricultural Department. There was sufficient force to kill an appropriation of \$2,000 for printing material for the Hydrographic Office.

The paymaster's clerks of the Army were characterized by Chairman Hull in the House on Dec. 19 as "a body of men than whom there is none of more value to the Government in any of its departments." This in his advocacy of the passage of S. 1941, which seeks to increase the clerks' pay from \$1,800 a year to whatever a second lieutenant gets after he has served twenty years, which would be a forty per cent. increase over \$1,700, in addition to which they would have the allowances of a second lieutenant and retirement privilege.

In the House Dec. 17 the Speaker explained the difficulty of receiving a confidential report under the rules of the House, and read the following letter:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 17, 1910.

Sir: In reply to your letter of Dec. 14, returning my report of that date on House Resolution No. 707, I beg to say that all of the facts which it is deemed proper should at this time proceed from the Secretary of War and be made public appear in the reports of the Secretary of War already submitted to Congress and the reports accompanying them. Inasmuch as you have returned to me my reply of Dec. 14, 1910, with the appendices thereto attached, marked "Confidential," with the advice that it is practically impossible for you to treat the matters therein contained as confidential, by direction of the President, I respectfully say that it is not compatible with the public interest for me at this time to make a report answering in detail the questions embodied in the resolution. Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

Hon. J. G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report is the one published in our issue of last week, page 450, and which has been so widely published throughout the country that it is difficult to see how it can be any longer considered in the light of a confidential communication to Congress.

In its favorable report on H.R. 29706, to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, the House Committee says: "The bill establishes and defines, as far as is practicable, the same relation between the Regular Navy of the United States and the Organized Naval Militia as exists between the Regular Army and the National Guard under the Dick bill. The bill carries \$200,000 per year, and will make the allotment per man approximately the same as in the terms of the Dick bill for the National Guard. The bill provides that enlistments in the Organized Naval Militia shall be carried on under the regulations prescribed for entrance into the Regular Navy, and also provides for examinations of officers who may desire to qualify for commissions in the Regular Navy in the event of war. It is not contemplated that the Organized Naval Militia shall enter the naval service of the United States in time of war as separate and distinct organizations in charge of fighting ships, but that the organizations may be divided up among the various fighting vessels in the battle line and its officers disseminated throughout the fleet. Experience has shown that with the limited Federal control possessed by the Navy Department at present the state Naval Militia organizations as they exist are efficient and perform excellent work during their summer maneuvers with the fleet, where they drill side by side with the regular officers and men of the Navy. The Naval Militia, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, actually furnished 3,332 officers and men, and so efficient was their work during the war that they received favorable commendation from their various commanding officers of the Regular Navy, and the strength of the Naval Militia in the various states grew to about 5,500 men, and became a most valuable recruiting bureau for the Navy Department. The Naval Militia of the

various states to-day numbers about 6,300 efficient and well trained officers and men. If this bill be enacted into law, the President, in the event of war, can call upon these men, and the Department states that they can be on board ship in fighting condition within thirty-six hours. It is estimated by the Department that if this bill becomes a law the Organized Naval Militia will rapidly grow to the strength of at least 10,000 efficient men, capable of being on board ship in fighting trim on short notice. The benefit that would result, therefore, can scarcely be overestimated, in view of the fact that during the Spanish War it took six weeks to recruit 5,900 men in the Regular naval service, a majority of whom were untrained, to a great extent, in naval warfare."

COWBOYS VERSUS CADETS.

Maintaining that the Texas cowboy has a firmer saddle seat than polo trained horsemen, Congressman Slayden, of Texas, had a prominent part in the hearing of the House Military Committee on Dec. 9. The discussion was on the estimates for the year and polo ponies were the immediate theme.

Mr. Slayden. I thought we had gone out of the polo pony business.

Chairman Hull. You [addressing Mr. Slayden] are one of the gentlemen who did not believe in polo ponies. But I thought they belonged largely to the officers' messes.

General Aleshire. No, sir. The officers are playing polo, but they own their own ponies. These ponies, such as would be purchased for this purpose, would be useful mounts. They would not be in addition to anything that is authorized, but they would be a part of the mounts, and they would be useful mounts.

The Chairman. Do not the men as a rule have about all the riding they can do in their regular drills?

General Aleshire. I do not know, sir. But of course polo is a recreation for anyone who is fond of horses, and it is a splendid training for anyone who has to ride and who wants to learn to ride. They want to make it a part of the course of instruction at West Point as a means of giving the men better seats.

Mr. Slayden. As a matter of fact, has it not been contended for years that at West Point they give them perfect mastery of the horse and teach them horsemanship about as well as it can be done anyhow? Has not that been the fact as well as the claim?

General Aleshire. Yes, sir; I believe it was so considered, but I do not think cadets were as good horsemen or had as good seats twenty or thirty years ago as some of the young men, recent graduates, have who have had the advantages of the present course of instruction which includes polo.

Mr. Anthony. If you were to put some of those Texas cowboys into a polo game, they would be off on the first trip.

Mr. Slayden. I will bet you they would not. Put some of your polo riders on the backs of some of those bronchos that they have down there, and where would they be? They would have their teeth shaken out of them.

Coming to the question of remounts the Q.M.G. believed the Service would gain materially by having a remount station in the East. There are only two such stations now—at Fort Keogh and Fort Reno. On the tract of land it is proposed to buy in Virginia for such a station there is blue grass that is ideal for grazing. The average cost of foraging young animals a year at Forts Reno and Keogh is \$46.80, while in the vicinity of Front Royal, Va., it is only \$30. Five thousand acres purchased in a blue grass country at \$40 an acre would be a measure of economy in the long run. While some officers like the Missouri horses and some prefer those of the Far West, the Q.M.G. believed the Virginia horses are as good as any that can be found elsewhere. There is no question, in his mind, that they show more breeding and have more bone and substance than any other well bred horses yet found. The average cost of the young cavalry horse is now about \$127.50; ready bred, \$173. There were bought in 1910, 1,241 cavalry horses, 394 artillery horses, 408 riding horses, 127 draft horses and 962 young horses. All the horses used in the Signal, the Engineers' and Hospital Corps and corps other than the Cavalry and the Artillery are designated as "riding horses." Taking in the Philippines and all branches of the Service there are required each year about 1,750 horses. Then the matter of automobiles came up and some of the members of the committee asked many questions as to the uses of the motor cars and wished to know why the ordinary means of conveyance in the large cities were not utilized. Mr. Slayden wanted to know how many autos there were in New York. The Q.M.G. said there was one at the department headquarters. One is being used with great advantage in the interests of the recruiting service. The large recruiting district including the different sections of New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City are all under the charge of one officer who when he is permitted to use the automobile visits these offices practically every day, but he is stopped from using it now under the present interpretations.

Mr. Slayden. It is not an adjunct of social life? General Aleshire. Oh, not at all, sir; not at all; no, sir. Nor are those in San Francisco.

The Q.M. Department is now considering the plan of replacing with motor trucks as many draft wagons and animals as possible in Manila. The reason for this is the large item in the shipment of forage. In San Francisco also would motor use be economical. The Q.M.G. presented a table showing the comparative cost of the upkeep of wagon and motor truck.

The bill carries a new phraseology in the words "for the transportation of officers' horses." This, General Aleshire explained, is to cover the suspensions that the Auditor has made on account of the ruling as to these shipments. This bill seeks to accomplish three things on this subject: to authorize the settlement of accounts of the disbursing officers who have paid the bills of lading, covering the transportation charges for shipment of these horses; to authorize the settlement of accounts which are outstanding covering that service; and (3) to reimburse such officers as have paid to the disbursing officers the cost of the transportation of their horses.

Chairman Hull. Say a man in Washington, an officer, is ordered to Chicago, and in preference to shipping his horses he sells them here, and goes to Chicago and buys horses in Illinois and ships them to Chicago. He would have to pay that transportation himself, would he?

General Aleshire. Yes, sir; that is, under the ruling of the Comptroller.

The Chairman. This is intended to obviate that?

General Aleshire. Yes, sir. Mr. Slayden wished to know what had become of the coal mines the Government bought in the Philippines, and the Q.M.G. explained that they were not being worked now because they could not produce coal cheaper than the lowest contract price for coal. These were the mines on Batan Island. This coal is not inferior, said

the Q.M.G. A test by the transport Dix was rather favorable to the coal. The drawback to the mines is that the vein does not hold out, the coal appearing to be in pockets. Until the mines are thoroughly developed mining them will be expensive, especially as the Government has no plant for handling the coal and putting it on the vessels.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 131, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, two Chinese subjects, to be designated hereafter by the government of China.

S. 9533, Mr. Gallinger.—For the completion of the crypt of the chapel at the U.S. Naval Academy, as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones.

S. 9537, Mr. Cullom.—To authorize the reinstatement of Capt. Lewis D. Greene in the Regular Army of the United States.

S. 9542, Mr. Keen.—For the relief of Capt. William F. White, U.S.N., retired.

S. 9655, Mr. Curtis (by request).—That any employee now in the employ of the Government who has arrived at the age of 65 years and has been in the continuous service of the Government for the period of ten years may be retired upon application, and in the discretion of the head of the bureau or department in which he or she is employed, at an annuity of \$600.

S. 9659, Mr. Du Pont.—That hereafter there shall be maintained at the U.S. Military Academy an engineer detachment, which shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two musicians, forty first class privates, and forty second class privates.

S. 9798, Mr. Dixon.—Granting certain lands to the city of Miles City, Mont., now embraced within the limits of Fort Keogh Military Reservation, Mont., for constructing thereon a pumping plant for a supply of water for the said city.

H.J. Res. 256, Mr. Stevens.—That the Act of June 22, 1910, for the retirement of certain medical officers of the Army, be amended to read: "That any officer of the Medical Reserve Corps who shall have reached the age of seventy years, and whose total active service in the Army of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, as such officer, and as contract or acting assistant surgeon, and as an enlisted man in the War of the Rebellion and subsequent to that war, shall equal forty years, may thereupon, in the discretion of the President, be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant."

H.J. Res. 257.—To award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Frederick J. Liesmann.

H.J. Res. 258, Mr. Cary.—Providing for an increase of 25 per cent. in the pay of the clerks and employees of the Government.

H.R. 29496, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—Providing extra Army officers for detail to the Organized Militia. (Same as S. 9331, published in our issue of Dec. 17.)

H.R. 29503, Mr. Keifer.—To promote the erection of a memorial in conjunction with a Perry's victory centennial celebration on Put-in-Bay Island during the year 1913, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie and the northwestern campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812.

H.R. 29511, Mr. Alexander.—For the promotion and retirement of Civil Engr. B. E. Peary, U.S.N.

H.R. 29706, Mr. Foss.—To promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia. The substance of this bill has been published heretofore in our columns and will be referred to again as it comes up for discussion, it having been favorably reported in the House Dec. 20, as noted in another column.

H.R. 29852, Mr. Hughes, of West Virginia.—Amends Sec. 2 of the Act of April 19, 1908, in so far as it applies to the date of marriage of the soldier or sailor's widow to entitle her to a pension of \$12 per month: Provided, That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor at least three years prior to his death and the widow shall have lived and cohabited with such soldier or sailor continuously from the date of such marriage, if subsequent to June 28, 1890, to the date of his death.

H.R. 29859, Mr. Woods.—Appropriates \$100,000 to erect a memorial to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in Washington, D.C.

H.R. 29864, Mr. Bartholdt.—That Sec. 38 of an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, be repealed. This measure, which would restore to the Army the canteen, is introduced in the interest of "true temperance in the Army," Representative Bartholdt explains.

H.R. 29928.—To appoint Ernest Stecker, retired, to be second lieutenant, U.S.A.

H.R. 29970, Mr. Loudenslager.—To place the name of Brig. Gen. Timothy C. Moore upon the retired list.

H.R. 30027, Mr. Morrison.—That there shall be paid to every honorably discharged soldier or enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps who served in the Civil War, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, a sum equal to 50 cents per month for each month he served during the Civil War. To be paid as a monthly pension in addition to any disability pension such person may be or become entitled to receive under any law now in force or hereafter enacted.

H.R. 30032, Mr. Carlin.—For the construction of a memorial and mortuary chapel in the Arlington National Cemetery. Appropriates \$75,000.

H.R. 30149, Mr. Mann.—To transfer the military reservation known as Fort Trumbull, situated at New London, Conn., from the War Department to the Treasury Department for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1910.

The typhoid situation continues to improve, and although Mdsn. Norman C. Gillette, one of the patients in the General Hospital, continues seriously ill, the authorities anticipate his ultimate recovery. Mdsn. Delavan Bloodgood Downer, Lawrence Kenneth Forde and Ernest G. Small, who have passed through the disease, have been discharged from the hospital and granted leave of absence to return to their homes until Jan. 2. Other midshipmen who are now convalescent will go on leave about Dec. 23.

Mdsn. John T. Harman, jr., of the fourth class, has been dropped from the Service for ineptitude. He was appointed on May 10 last from the Tenth Congress District of Virginia.

Mdsn. Paul Augustus Stevens, of the third class, who was caught under the influence of liquor Dec. 10, has been deprived of all privileges for a year, and will lose his September, 1911, vacation in addition to receiving 100 demerits.

Mdsn. Harold S. Spencer, of the second class, has resigned to accept a position under the U.S. Department of State. Midshipman Spencer has done considerable work as a magazine writer and has a good standing in his class.

Mdsn. John T. Harman, jr., of the fourth class, who was obliged to resign on account of ineptitude, owes his misfortune to indulgence in liquor. He was found guilty of the charge and given 200 demerits; as it only required 300, in the fourth class year, to "bidge" a midshipman, this heavy penalty brought him over the number allowed, and subject to the charge of "ineptitude." In this connection it may be said that it is not always the licensed liquor dealers who furnish midshipmen liquor, but some of their alleged "friends" will provide it for them, and again midshipmen will have it shipped to some house where they can store it.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Tozer, U.S.N., has reported for duty and was assigned to the department of electrical engineering.

The order fixing the Christmas and New Year's Day liberty of the midshipmen has been issued. All drills and practical exercises will be suspended from Saturday, Dec. 24, to Jan. 3, at 3:30 p.m. Study hours and recitations will be suspended from the second period on Dec. 24 to the evening roll-call on Monday, Dec. 26, and from the second period on Saturday, Dec. 31, to evening roll-call on Monday, Jan. 2. Members of the first class will be allowed to absent themselves from Annapolis during the Christmas holidays, provided they are the guests of friends. Promenade concerts will take place on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. The allowance of liberty and privileges is an unprecedentedly liberal one.

The next hop to be given by the midshipmen will be on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24. Other dates will be Jan. 7 and 23; Feb. 4 and 25; March 25, April 22, May 6, 13 and 27. The officers of the Naval Academy will give their next dance on Dec. 31, the usual New Year's Eve hop this year will be an officers' hop, but midshipmen are invited. Other dates for officers' hops are Jan. 14, Feb. 21, March 31 and April 28. "The Masqueraders," a historic organization of midshipmen, managed by Midshipman Vincent Meyer, of the first class, gave a performance Saturday evening consisting of a farce comedy, entitled "The Musical Genius," written by Midshipman Meyer, and a complete minstrel second part. The comedy was much enjoyed and there was some excellent singing and specialties in connection with the minstrel performance. The affair was quite a social event, and was attended by many out-of-town people as well as the local contingent. The characters in "The Musical Genius" were: "Kenneth Montgomery," Beaufort, an Irish gentleman of fashion, Midshipman Vincent Meyer; "Jack Winton," a friend indeed, R. L. Martin; "James," a valet, L. W. Batten; "Vivian Delatour," premiere danseuse, Harold Dodd; "Mrs. William Thompson," Alexander Macomb; "Norah," a maid, C. G. McCord. Among the number specially well received were the songs of the quartet, consisting of Mdn. Emory P. Eldridge, De Witt O. Ramsey, Homer C. Wick and John Wilbur; "The Barber Shop Chorus" by John T. Melvin; "Sweet Italian Love" by R. D. Brown; and "Come Along My Mary," by Charles A. E. King.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Pay Inspector Phillips, is slowly recovering from a stroke of paralysis sustained early in October. Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks have arrived from Fort Adams, R.I., for a visit to the parents of the latter, Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Carver.

A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized here on Tuesday by Miss Mary B. Shearer at the home of Mrs. Berrien, wife of Lieut. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N. Mayor Strange was elected president. Comdr. R. E. Coonts, U.S.N., Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Robert Moss were made the executive committee. Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Hatcher, wife of Lieutenant Hatcher, U.S.A., and Mrs. J. M. Dashiell, have a tea here on Tuesday. Mrs. Harshman, wife of Prof. W. S. Harshman, U.S.N., poured coffee. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., gave a reception on Tuesday evening in honor of their niece, Miss Rose Marie Calaghan, of California. Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett, of Worcester, Mass., widow of Rear Admiral Bartlett, is the guest here of Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown. Mrs. Bowers, wife of Lieut. John T. Bowers, has arrived here to spend Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Richard H. Green.

By special invitation Hon. Joseph F. Rutherford, of the bar of New York city, who delivered two lectures in Annapolis on religious subjects on Sunday, addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association on the same day. His topic was "The Kingdom of Peace." The midshipmen were pleased with the lecture, which, after the custom, whose subject is religious or secular, they gave the speaker a round of applause.

Playing with a dash that overwhelmed their younger and lighter opponents, the Naval Academy won at basketball Saturday afternoon from Loyola College, of Baltimore, by 49 to 11. The visitors put up a plucky game, but the Navy team was too fast and strong, and in addition exhibited the finest kind of teamwork and some accurate shooting from the basket. Wenzell scored first for the Navy after two minutes of play, and the score was piled up rapidly, the half ending 23 to 5. McReavey, the fourth class man, who did such good work on the football squad, starred in the first period, and threw five goals. He retired after the opening of the second period. With a considerably changed team, the play of the midshipmen in the second period was even faster. Blachoff, who followed Hill and Abbott at left forward, did the lion's share of the scoring. The Navy team used twelve men altogether, and it was clear that their team work had not lowered its standard under the coaching of Midshipman Will, last season's captain. The chief fault at present is a tendency to commit minor breaches of the rule. On next Saturday Princeton will meet the midshipmen in the season's first big game. The Naval Academy lineup of Saturday was: Wenzell, McClung, r.f.; Hill, Abbott, Blachoff, l.f.; McReavey, Eitz, c.; Eitz, Comstock, r.g.; Jacobs, Wild, Curley, l.g. Score—Naval Academy, 49; Loyola, 11.

The basketball game between Princeton and the Navy scheduled for Saturday next has been postponed on account of a misunderstanding in Princeton's dates. An additional game has been placed in the Navy's schedule—Gettysburg College, Dec. 31.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1910.

The cadet basketball team added another to their list of victories in the game with the Pennsylvania State five last Saturday, defeating the visitors by the score of 21 to 19. The cadets had it their own way during the first half, the score standing 13 to 3 at its close. In the second half, however, the visitors played up and gained on the home players until the score was tied at 19 to 19. During the extra period Sutton made two points and thus gave the victory to the West Point team. Sutton made in all nine points.

The West Point lineup was: McKinney, r.f.; Van Vliet, l.f.; Surles, center; Morris, l.g.; Sutton, r.g. On Monday the Bridge Club met with Mrs. Farnum. The Evening Bridge Club met with Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Captain Summerville read a paper before the Thayer Club on Tuesday on "Orders and Their Preparation." On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Cross entertained informally at bridge. The prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Berry on Thursday afternoon. "The Congo Free State and Belgium" was the title of the paper read by the hostess. On Thursday afternoon, also, Professor Reunache, of the University of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture to the Corps of Cadets on "Recent Development in Democratic Institutions." Professor Reunache, who has recently returned from South America, was the guest at luncheon of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieutenants Wise and Curry.

Col. and Mrs. Larned, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Davis were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Manley at dinner on Thursday. On the same evening dinners were also given by Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Grier entertained at cards for her aunt, Mrs. Leach. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Leach. On Friday evening dinners were given by Gen. and Mrs. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury gave a dinner for their guests. Mrs. Perry. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Major and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Newell and Monsignor O'Keefe. Mrs. William Echols and Miss Jane Echols are guests of Colonel Echols.

This afternoon was held the funeral services of Brig. Gen. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired, in the new chapel. The clergymen officiating will be Chaplain Travers, of West Point; the Rev. John Huske, rector of Saint George's church, Newburgh; and the Rev. Dr. William Reed, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, N.Y. The officers of the post attended the service in a body and formed in line behind the battalion of cadets on the march to the cemetery, where, with every honor befitting his military rank, the deceased officer was laid to rest. Among relatives present were the three sisters, Miss Maria Hasbrouck, Mrs. Gurney and Mrs. Wilde, and the brother-

in-law of the deceased; also several of the old family servants. A number of friends from Newburgh were also at the service. With the passing away of General Hasbrouck there is felt genuine and heartfelt sorrow, in the Army of which he was ever a brave, loyal and faithful soldier; in the city of Newburgh, where his early youth and closing years were spent. To all who knew him there is come the void caused by the passing from life of a courteous, brave, modest, unassuming gentleman in the best sense of the word.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Dec. 21, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, of Fort Andrews, entertained on Friday evening with a bowling party, followed by a supper, for Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Reeder, Mrs. Willeford, Capt. and Mrs. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. John Rowe, Mrs. Mildred Pierce, Lieut. Junius Pierce, Mrs. Alice, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, Lieut. George Norton, Lieut. Hiram Phillips and Dr. Charles Long. Capt. and Mrs. Kessel entertained at dinner on Friday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Perry Gallup, of Fort Strong. Miss Stevens, of Savannah, the guest of Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, for several months, returned to her home on Tuesday.

After the Fort Strong football team lost to Fort Warren with a score of 6 to 0, they withdrew from the contest for the silver cup offered for the championship of Boston Harbor, forfeiting a game with Warren. The posts still playing are Warren and Revere.

Misses Gladys and Mabel Gatchell, who are attending the Quincy Mansion School, arrived at Fort Strong on Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays. Miss McFarland, of Simmons College, left for Topeka, Kas., to be the guest of her parents for two weeks. Miss Helen Gallup, of Roger Hall, Lowell, arrived at Fort Strong on Friday to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, during the holidays. Mrs. William P. Wilson, of Fort Revere, and son left Sunday for Lansing, Mich., where she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, for several weeks. Miss Nelchen Sievers, who attends school in Roxbury, arrived at Fort Warren on Friday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Sievers during the holidays. The revenue cutter Gresham during the last storm has saved three ships which otherwise would probably have gone down with all on board.

Miss Natalie Gatewood, of Simmons College, arrived at Fort Revere on Tuesday to be the guest of Miss Marie Long during the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Cosam Bartlett, of Fort Andrews, and children sail for Europe on Tuesday to be guests of Mrs. Bartlett's father, who has a home at a watering resort in Wales. Captain Bartlett will return in a few weeks, while Mrs. Bartlett and the children will remain there until next September, when Captain Bartlett will go over and Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger will arrive there from Manila, all coming back to Fort Andrews together.

Fort Andrews has completely quarantined against Revere on account of a scarlet fever scare in Hull. Lieutenant Colonel Ridgway, who has been on sick report for some time, is now doing light duty.

On Friday evening the first of a series of five formal dances was given by the officers and ladies of the Charlestown Navy Yard at the armory. Comdrs. Nathan Twining and S. E. V. Kittelle directed the decorating with charming results. The receiving line stood under an arch of American flags, the rest of the dance hall was beautified by signal flags, while the afternoon was lighted with Japanese lanterns and the walls were covered with flags. Music was furnished by the Marine band, and at "taps" an elaborate supper was served. Among the guests were officers and ladies of the Boston Harbor garrisons, officers and ladies of Watertown Arsenal, the naval and U.S.T. Army officers and their families living in Boston, the officers of the Argentine navy at the Fore River ship yard in Quincy, the Italian naval constructor on duty in Boston and many guests from Brookline. Beside the formal dances there will be given many informal hops at the quarters of Admiral and Mrs. Fremont and on the receiving ship Wabash during the winter. This arrangement will take the place of the dances given heretofore on every other Saturday night during the winter season in the previous years. Col. Robert Patterson, the district commander of Boston Harbor, will spend a six weeks' leave at Annapolis and Washington, D.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 19, 1910.

Mrs. Rudolph Smyser, wife of Captain Smyser, and little son have arrived from the Philippines and are guests of Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Craig, in the city. Lieut. and Mrs. Schultz, from Washington, D.C., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson.

One of the smartest functions of the season, for Miss Jeanette Clark, a recent debutante, was the tea given by Mrs. W. O. Johnson Sunday. The floral decorations were white narcissus and maidenhair fern, and the centerpiece of the dining room was a large gold basket of narcissus. Salad and ices were served by Mrs. William Kelly and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Mrs. J. R. Lindsay poured coffee, and Mrs. E. L. Munson presided at the punch bowl. Others assisting were Mrs. Charles Hamilton and the Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller.

Mr. Thomas Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger for the hop at Pope Hall Friday night. Gen. and Mrs. Ward and Miss Mary Ward have left for the West after several days' visit with Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and other friends. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller left Tuesday for Atlanta to visit Major and Mrs. Goods and to attend the wedding of Miss Goods and their son, Lieut. Horace Fuller. Mrs. G. O. Ball was hostess at a delightful bridge party Friday. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton entertained at dinner on Friday. Mrs. G. O. Ball was hostess Wednesday at a charming bridge luncheon for Mesdames T. H. Slavons, William Stephenson, F. L. Winn, J. E. Bell, A. E. Saxton, Oliver Edwards, Hamilton Hawkins and J. F. Clapham. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Tenney Ross was hostess in compliment to Mrs. Ward, of Fort Riley, at an enjoyable five hundred party. Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavons charmingly entertained fifty friends at a musicale Saturday evening in compliment to their niece, Miss Carey, of Cincinnati. Among those who contributed well chosen selections were Mrs. Frederick Funston, violinist; Mrs. F. L. Winn and Mrs. J. J. Loving, pianists; Mrs. Ernest Peek, Mrs. O. R. Day and Capt. R. O. Mason, vocalists. The musicale was followed by a luncheon.

Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson entertained with a delightful hop supper Friday, as a compliment to Miss Jeanette Clark, for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Lieut. Douglas McArthur, Lieut. T. DeW. Milling and Mr. Joseph Andrews.

The Fort branch of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Frederick Funston is president, gave a clever entertainment Dec. 17 in Pope Hall. Original vaudeville sketches were followed by a supper in the banquet room. The entertainment brought some \$600 into the treasury of the Leavenworth branch of the Army Relief Society, and the entertainment was highly enjoyable. Among the participants were the Castilian Concert Company, including Mrs. J. J. Loving and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, pianists, in excellent numbers; Capt. T. L. Brewer, in the "Armorer's Song" and a captivating encore, "Jennie"; Capt. R. O. Mason sang "Friars of Orders Gray"; Trumpeter Thomas Jones, of Troop F, 5th Cav., had an excellent act of humor and mystery as the "Tramp Magician"; Dr. G. E. Griffith cleverly impersonated Harry Lauder, singing "Bonnie Scotland" and other songs; Lieut. T. DeW. Milling was fine in blackface songs; Dr. Green, in excellent numbers; Santa Claus, T. L. Brewer, in the daughters and Miss Edith Aultman, Miss Welsh and Miss Kerwin. Other features were Capt. W. O. Johnson and his banjo, Major Krebs in recitations, and then there was the clever little play, "More Capsules," written by Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, with scene laid at the Army Service Schools in 1925, and acted by the author, ably assisted by Mrs. Griffin, Lieutenant Albright,

Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin and Capt. C. N. Murphy.

A beautiful affair Saturday was the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger as a compliment to Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Lott. The table decorations were in red and white, with a large plateau of white sweet peas surmounted with a large bowl of red tulips as a centerpiece, and the lights of the silver candlesticks softened by American Beauty shades. On the buffet were vases of American Beauty roses. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Cronkahan, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins.

Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 11th Inf., here taking his examination for promotion, has left for his station at Fort D. A. Russell, Mr. Edward Melton, of Pittsburgh, will be the guest during the holidays of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city. Miss Clara Vedde, of Portland, Ore., has arrived to make an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Munson. Lieut. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger, just returned from a trip through Europe, are spending a short time with Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger, en route to their station at Fort D. A. Russell, and Mrs. Frederick Fuger entertained at bridge Thursday for Mrs. A. S. Fuger.

Miss Jeanette Clark and Miss Carey, of Cincinnati, were the honor guests at a tea given Sunday by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Capt. and Mrs. Clark entertained with a hop supper Friday for their daughter, Miss Jeanette Clark. Tuesday's Chicago Record-Herald contains an excellent picture of Miss Clara Swift, daughter of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, U.S.A., who will depart for her home, 22 in Washington, D.C. Miss Swift was reared at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly and daughter, Helen, have gone to Brownsville, Tex., to spend the holidays with Captain Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McConigle and Miss Stella McConigle have gone to Nashville, Tenn., to spend the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will spend the holidays with Mrs. Holmes's mother, Mrs. S. P. Neely, of the city.

Albert Leak, the star Fort Leavenworth pitcher, has signed with the Topeka team of the Western League for next season. Leak is considered the best pitcher in the Army, and has made great records.

Capt. and Mrs. M. O. Bigelow have left for New York to spend the holidays with relatives. Miss Jeanette Clark and Miss Carey, of Cincinnati, were guests of honor at a luncheon Saturday at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, followed by a matinee party to see Eddie Foy at the Shubert. Major and Mrs. Murtaugh entertained with a supper Saturday, following the Army Relief Society vaudeville performance, for their guest, Miss Koepfer, of Washington, D.C. At the bridge party given Thursday by Mrs. Frederick Fuger for her guest, Mrs. A. S. Fuger, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the prizes were given to Mrs. E. T. Collins, Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Mrs. W. G. Caples. Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson presided at a beautiful dinner Friday, previous to the hop, for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Slattery, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Carter, Mrs. Benjamin Chamberlain, of Columbus; Mrs. Bradley, of San Francisco; Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and Lieut. and Mrs. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark gave a jolly hop supper Friday for their daughter, Jeanette Clark. Benjamin Chamberlain, the guest for two weeks of her father, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, has returned to her home at Columbus. Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Miss Salome and Capt. W. B. Carr. Capt. and Mrs. Peterson gave a beautiful dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Major F. Krebs and Capt. C. W. Estlin. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner were hosts at dinner Friday, previous to the hop at Pope Hall, for Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Bishop. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Krueger were dinner hosts Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Barber, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peak and Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Peyton.

Lieut. P. B. Peyton and Lieut. Walton Goodwin have finished their examinations for promotion and have returned to their stations. The annual holiday ball will be at Pope Hall, Jan. 6.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 19, 1910.

The wireless station at this post is now in fine working order, Major Russell, of the Signal Corps, having inspected the work and sent the first messages to Fort Leavenworth and Omaha. Sergeant McKee is now the electrician in charge, and messages are being sent back and forth every day.

The officers attending the Bakers and Cooks' School, Capt. C. R. Lloyd, 6th F.A., and Captains Kennington, Booth, Arnold and Rhea and Lieutenants Kendrick and Williams, last Monday visited the big flour mills in Junction City to observe the manufacture of flour. This week they visit Kansas City to go through the big packing houses and the large bakeries. This course is constantly improving, and every captain in the Army ought to take it.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Freeman entertained the Card Club, when the prize-winners were Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Birnie. On Tuesday evening the skating rink and club were quite deserted, as many attended the theater in Junction City, where "The Newlyweds and Their Baby" was performed. On Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Major McMahon's, the prizes going to Mrs. Hoyle and Captain Booth. The "Lieutenants' Bridge Club" met at the quarters of Lieutenant Keller, the prize-winners being Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Shannon, Lieutenants Keller and Shannon.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 6th Field Art., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hill and in about a week will leave for his new station, Fort Sill, dined at Captain Birnie's on Friday. He was in command of Colonel Hinkle's on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Nicholson gave their daughter, Miss Helen, a beautiful dinner on Friday, when their guests were the Misses Hoyle, McMahon and McKinney, Lieutenants Chamberlain, Sands, Rumbough, Shurtliff, Whiteide, Heard and Williams. After dinner all enjoyed dancing.

Quite a number on Saturday evening attended the hop, the last until New Year's Eve. Several suppers followed the dance, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbuser giving one in honor of their guest, Mrs. Vantine, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Lieut. James A. Shannon, relieved as aid to General Ward, has been placed in command of the machine-gun platoon. Captain Beach, 7th Cav., has been relieved from duty with the Cavalry Equipment Board, at his request, and ordered to join his regiment for the Philippines. Major McMahon, 6th F.A., who was relieved from duty with the Cavalry Equipment Board, has served several years as a member of the Field Artillery Board.

The news of General Randolph's death was a great shock to his many friends here, who can hardly imagine him as being depressed and morbid, for he was always the life of everything he attended.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 17, 1910.

The post has been unusually gay, so many delightful affairs having followed in succession; informal luncheons, suppers, dinners, card parties and other entertainments, as well as the hops at the post gymnasium.

Miss Elsa Budd will leave for Leavenworth Jan. 1 to attend the marriage of Miss Burbank and Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin Novak entertained with a delightful buffet supper for Major and Mrs. B. A. Poore, Major and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Major Hodges, Mrs. F. A. Awl, Lieut. Col. W. C. Butler, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenant Magruder, Miss Page, Lieutenant Krogstad, Miss Dougherty, Lieutenant Hill, Miss Richardson, Lieutenants Higgins, Hobbs, Carr, Ardelotte, Lieut. and Mrs. Venable, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. E. S. Norton, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. Baehr, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Tomlinson, of San Francisco. The party went in a body to the post hop after supper.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones gave a reception in honor of her mother, Mrs. Edward Stevens Norton, of Washington, D.C. Receiving were Mesdames J. B. Houston, B. A. Poore, G. H. Morgan, C. Mortimer and Mrs. W. D. Lyers. Others assisting were Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Awl, Mrs. Hughes, Misses Warren, Perry, Budd, Young, Stearns and Richardson. The 3d Artillery band played during the reception. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Hughes and Miss Richardson are to

give a dance in the post gymnasium. The ladies of the Artillery post gave a bowling tournament last week, with a supper, which all enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. A. McIntyre entertained informally with a supper for a number of guests.

Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Frost, before sailing for Europe Jan. 1. The girls of the younger set at the post have organized a dancing club, to give informal dances and a large dance during the Christmas holidays. The club includes Misses Morgan, Ripley, Thayer, Poore, Grigg and Morgan. Miss Octavia Bullis, who is attending St. Mary's Academy, Austin, will spend the holidays with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Bullis. A nephew of General Bullis is visiting him from Minneapolis, Mr. Osborn Bullis. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Tomlinson have arrived from San Francisco.

The post hop called out quite a crowd of towns as well as Army people. These weekly dances are greatly enjoyed.

The ladies of the 3d Artillery Card Club met at Mrs. F. B. Hennessey's quarters on Wednesday afternoon. The first prize was won by Miss Adelaide Warren, and the guest prize by Mrs. P. L. Smith, of San Antonio. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson and Lieut. J. B. Johnson entertained with a chafing-dish party on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Sterns, Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Belden, Miss Mary Sterns, Miss Crittenden, Miss Adelaide Warren, Miss Elsa Beld and Lieutenants Hollyday, Wallace, Benjamin, Comly and Ensign Warren.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20, 1910.

The officers of the U.S.S. Paducah entertained Thursday at dinner. Ensign and Mrs. Barnett chaperoned and those present were Miss Aline Kelly, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Annette Richardson, Miss Guenellian Morgan, Ensign John H. Newton, Ensigns Nelson Bricker, Jordan, Sherlock, Payne and Carstein. A beautiful card party was given Thursday by Miss Alice Hibbert. The rooms were attractively decorated with holly and cedar. Bridge was played and the first prize, a pair of silk stockings, was won by Miss Virginia Warner, while Mrs. John D. Westbrook drew the consolation, a silver picture frame. Mrs. Murdoch cut cream and Miss Elizabeth Marshall poured tea.

Among the dancers at the Norfolk German Friday evening were Capt. E. G. Abbott and Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, U.S.A.; Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U.S.M.C.; Lieutenants Dodson, Stovall, Boswell and Kennedy, all U.S.A.; Lieutenant Bricker, Civil Engineer Chambers, Capt. C. C. Rogers, Naval Constructor Gilmour, all U.S.N. Paymaster Bethea, U.S.N., entertained at tea Thursday afternoon on the U.S.S. Castine. Mrs. A. B. Court chaperoned, and those present were Misses Annie, Carrie and Ena Voight, Miss Louie Johnston and the officers of the ship. The tea was preceded by a visit to the submarines.

The officers of the U.S.S. Paducah entertained at tea Sunday in honor of Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Aline Kelly. A beautiful red and green luncheon was given Saturday by Mrs. W. R. Du Bose at her home in the naval hospital. The guests were Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. Charles R. Nash, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. William E. Flournoy, Mrs. J. P. Murdoch, Mrs. Thomas H. Wright, Mrs. James P. Parker, Mrs. W. A. Marshall and Miss Esther Reed. At a dinner at the Chamberlin Hotel Saturday evening those present were Miss Aline Kelly, Miss Mary Wilson, Paymaster Dickerson and Ensign Sherlock.

The marriage of Miss Alice Old, sister of Asst. Surg. Edward Old, and Mr. William Day, which will occur in Christ Episcopal Church, Ghent, Wednesday, Dec. 28, will be the first wedding in the edifice. Afterward there will be a large reception at the bride's home, Freemason street. Mrs. Charles Webster will be the hostess for the bride, Mrs. F. W. Her guests were Mrs. Colin MacRae, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, Mrs. Alexander Higgins, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Miss Freeman and Mrs. Lily Leigh.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Truxton have returned from their wedding trip and are at home on the U.S.S. Franklin. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Reynolds will spend Christmas with their son, Midshipman Bainbridge Reynolds, at the Naval Academy. Miss Katherine Quinby left Monday to visit Miss David, son in Washington, going thence to Annapolis to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. M. R. Allen. Miss Bessie Kelly has returned from a visit with friends in New York city and New Jersey. Mrs. Walter L. Cutting has returned to Norfolk after spending some time traveling in Europe and the Orient. Miss Lettice Lee Woodward, the guest of Mrs. E. G. Kintner, in Portsmouth, returned to her home in Richmond. Ensign and Mrs. Vaughan Woodward, of Annapolis, and little son have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson. Ensigns Sherlock and Nelson left Sunday evening for Washington. Paymaster Dickinson will spend the holidays with relatives in Washington.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Dec. 14, 1910.

In celebration of the arrival of his commission as rear admiral, Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Cottman entertained the Navy families on Monday afternoon. A profusion of yellow chrysanthemums formed the decorations. Mrs. Robertson served champagne punch and assisted Mrs. Cottman in entertaining. Complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Comdr. Mrs. Bradshaw entertained at dinner on Friday, when Capt. and Mrs. Robertson were also guests. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at 10 a.m. Monday as Rear Admiral Cottman's flag was hoisted above the receiving ship Philadelphia. There was no public function other than the reception.

Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw entertained at dinner on Saturday for Paymaster and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Griswold.

The officers and ladies will give a minstrel show and vaudeville in the sail loft on New Year's Eve. A minstrel will be a pretty feature.

Paymaster Hancock, who came to the yard from the East recently, to take temporary charge of the new accounting system, left Saturday for Mare Island, but will return in about a month to complete his work at this yard.

A committee from the Seattle branch of the state Naval Militia visited the yard Thursday and made an inspection of the cruiser Boston and gunboat Concord to select one for the state Militia. It is generally understood that the Boston will be chosen. The Concord will then be turned over to the Oregon state Militia. The Boston will be fitted out as a stationary barracks for the use of the Seattle men, at a cost of \$10,000. Later the Seattle Militia expect to secure a much better vessel than either the Concord or Boston and one which will not require so expensive repairs to fit it for sea duty.

Plans and specifications have been received for a new foundry for the yard. The building is to be constructed of concrete and steel, and will cost \$175,000. Word was received Tuesday that the Department of Justice has found the titles of the property on the Keyport Peninsula, the site for the new torpedo station, so ineffective that it will be necessary to bring condemnation proceedings to quiet the titles.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 21, 1910.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire last Wednesday evening. Major and Mrs. F. S. Polts entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whitely and other guests from Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Seagrave were also dinner hosts last Thursday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Gardner and Major and Mrs. Berry. Capt. Warren Dean was host at a luncheon before the exhibition drill last Friday. His guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Izard, U.S.N., Mrs. Randall-Haynes and Lieutenant Barnett.

Capt. H. C. Smith was hurt while jumping several weeks ago. His foot was so swollen until lately that the X-ray could not be used; when it was his foot was discovered to have been broken. He is getting along very well now. Lieut. and Mrs.

A. M. Pope were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee for a few days this week. Before her marriage Mrs. Pope was Miss Elvira Dickson. Lieut. John Lund is convalescent after a severe case of typhoid fever, and will probably be able to come home for Christmas. Lieut. George M. Russell has taken quarters No. 17. Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews is in the Walter Reed Hospital, having undergone a painful operation on his arm. Lieut. G. C. Keleher, 29th Inf., was a guest on the post Monday.

Three troops of the 15th Cavalry and several batteries of Artillery are acting as escort for the Chilean Minister, who died suddenly on Sunday. His body will be put in a vault in Oak Hill Cemetery to-day.

The dance to be given on the 23d by the officers and ladies of the post will be one of the largest affairs ever given in the post. Mesdames Barnhardt, Payne and Captain Newbill are on the decorating committee.

The colored soldiers of the War College detachment have sent out invitations for a Christmas dance on Dec. 26.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 19, 1910.

Col. William L. Pitcher left Saturday to spend a month's leave in the East and Col. E. T. Brown, 5th F.A., is in command. Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst returned last week from a three months' trip to England and the Continent, also visiting Lieutenant Broadhurst's home in North Carolina. Lieut. R. B. Going is back after spending some time in Birmingham, Ala., where his father has been seriously ill. Lieut. Col. H. S. Bishop, 15th Cav., who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., is again on duty here. Capt. Harrie F. Reed, recently transferred to the 5th Artillery, arrived last week with his wife and child, and they are guests of Col. and Mrs. Brown until the quarters recently occupied by Captain Griffiths are made ready for them. Miss Josephine Smythe, of Atlanta, Ga., niece of Mrs. Chatfield, was entertained last Saturday by Mrs. Koehn, of Chicago. A handsome luncheon was given at the Chicago Athletic Club, followed by a matinee party. Mrs. J. T. Moore gave a luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Osborne, mother and wife of Lieut. T. D. Osborne; Mrs. Allen, mother of Lieut. C. M. Allen; Mrs. Moore, mother of Mrs. Boughton, and Miss Floyd, of Highland Park.

Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case and Miss Betty have returned from an Eastern trip, visiting Atlantic City, New York, West Point and several other places. Miss Case attended the hop last Friday, remaining over as the house guest of Mrs. J. B. McDonald. Miss Lelia Tyler, daughter of the late Major Tyler, 27th Inf., who has been the guest of Miss Bailey for several weeks, left Saturday to visit other friends before returning to her home in Owensburg, Ky., for Christmas.

Lieut. Manfred Lanza left last week to spend his Christmas leave with his mother, Marquise Lanza, at Le Rochambeau in Washington. Lieutenant Coates also goes to Washington this week. Madame Osborne returned Friday to her home in North Carolina. Miss Ayer, sister of Mrs. G. S. Patton, Jr., spent a day or two here on her way East after a visit in Milwaukee. Capt. R. E. Frith, paymaster, will take his family to Texas on a two months' leave. Miss Keleher, daughter of Major T. D. Keleher, and her guest, Miss Ridley, have gone to Niles, Mich., to join a Christmas house party.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 19, 1910.

Great interest is being manifested in the recent bowling matches. The first time the Infantry and Cavalry teams met on the Infantry alleys the Cavalry was defeated by forty points. The last game was played Thursday evening on the Cavalry alley, and the 9th was victorious by a score of 220 points. All who entertained the match were Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cowin entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. B. R. Camp, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Miss Phister and Lieutenant Amory. On Dec. 14 Capt. and Mrs. Brooks gave a children's party for their guest, Miss Emily Gayle, when all the guests wore long or short baby dresses, curly blonde wigs, etc. A very tall, young officer was too cunning for words in a very short frock of white muslin. The guests were Misses Marcella Armstrong, Elizabeth Cobb, Miss Lyons, Lieutenants Devers, Rogers, Barrows, Tyndall, Erlenkotter and Brooks.

The 9th Cavalry Club entertained on "ladies' night" with dancing and cards. Miss Margaret Stull, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Stull, has returned for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Raborg entertained at dinner Saturday Capt. and Mrs. L. C. S. Lyon, Miss Lyon, of Washington, and Lieutenants Barrows, Miss Robinson, of Kansas, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Willard H. McCormack.

Mrs. Christian and two small daughters, Frances and Alice, have recently arrived. Colonel Anderson is expected in January to take command of his regiment. The 9th Cavalry Bridge Club met with Mrs. Erwin last Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Macomb gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin and Capt. and Mrs. Fleming.

FORT DADE NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Dec. 20, 1910.

Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake entertained Lieut. John H. Pirie at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. Marcellus Thompson and guest, Mr. Arthur Barringer, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke at supper Sunday. Lieut. Clarence E. Seibt gave an elaborate dinner at the Hotel Pasey in Ybor City for Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake and guest, Mrs. Mary Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie, Miss Palmer of Bradenton, and Mrs. Marcellus Thompson, John H. Pirie and E. Elmer Bennett.

Lieutenant Pirie left on Monday for his new station at Fort Hamilton. Dr. John R. Hereford, who had been spending the last few days in Tampa, joined Lieutenant Pirie in Tampa and they will make a part of their trip together. Major E. M. Blake started for Asheville, N.C., on Thursday last. Week's leave, to be spent with his mother. Major F. W. Hubbard spent a day at Fort Dade this week as umpire for the Service practice of Battery Mellon.

The Fort Dade band gave an entertainment at Terra Ceia on Friday evening. The band was accompanied by Captain Clarke, who gave an interesting talk on the Philippines. Lieut. E. E. Bennett expects to leave in a few days for Wilmington, N.C., on a mapping trip.

A number of the East Coast Magazine, just received at this post, contains an exquisite little poem entitled, "To One Absent," by Marion Ethel Hamilton (Mrs. F. M. Hinkle), now stationed with her husband, Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 12, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. H. L. Brown, M.C., U.S.A.

De ARMOND.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1910, a son and daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, 6th U.S. Field Art.

HARRISON.—Born to the wife of Mr. Hoste McK. Harrison, at Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 15, 1910, a daughter, Charlotte, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A.

PERSONS.—Born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 9, 1910, a son, to the wife of Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th U.S. Inf.

PRINCE.—Born at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th Field Art., a son.

SCHPEKE.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Gun. Charles S. Schepke, U.S.N., who is stationed at the U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

SHEFFIELD.—Born at 312 Vineville avenue, Macon, Ga., Dec. 15, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—RIGGIN.—At Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 14, 1910,

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Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kate Belle Riggins.

KELTON—JONES.—At Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21, 1910, Mr. W. S. Kelton, son of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., to Miss Phoebe Jones.

LOWMAN—MORRIS.—At Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 13, 1910, Ensign Roy Leighton Lowman, U.S.N., and Miss Vernie Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morris.

OLSON—PATTIAN.—At Alameda, Cal., Dec. 14, 1910, Mdan. Allan G. Olson, U.S.N., and Miss Genevieve Pattian.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—Died at New London, Conn., Dec. 13, 1910, Major Eugene A. Bancroft, U.S.A., retired.

BOYD.—Died at Columbia, S.C., Dec. 18, 1910, Major Gen. J. C. Boyd, Adjutant General of South Carolina.

DAWSON.—Died in Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 9, 1910, Mrs. Maria Dawson, wife of George Dawson, sergeant, 8th Inf., retired, aged fifty-four years.

DONOHUE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1910, Lieut. Edward J. Donohue, U.S.R.C.S.

HASBROUCK.—Died at his home, No. 99 Montgomery street, Newburgh, N.Y., on Dec. 17, 1910, Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, brigadier general of U.S. Army, retired, second son of the Hon. William Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth Ros Hasbrouck, in the twenty-second year of his age. Funeral services were held at West Point Military Academy Chapel at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1910. Buffalo papers please copy.

HUNT.—Died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1910, Dr. Presley Craig Hunt, son of the late Brevet Major Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th U.S. Inf.

McANDREW.—Died at Fort Terry, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1910, John R. McAndrew, father of Capt. J. W. McAndrew, 3d U.S. Inf., and of Major P. H. McAndrew, M.C., U.S.A.

PENDLETON.—Died at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13, 1910, Miss Josephine Pendleton, sister of Major E. P. Pendleton, 29th Inf., U.S.A., in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

PENN.—Died near Batavia, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1910, Mrs. Mary J. Penn, mother of Major Julius A. Penn, 12th U.S. Inf.

SMITH.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1910, Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, U.S.A.

SUNDQUIST.—Died at Culberr, P.R., Dec. 22, 1910, Corp. Axel L. Sundquist, U.S.N.

TAYLOR.—Died at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1910, Miss Mary W. Taylor, sister of Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In order to promote the efficiency of the personnel of the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery of Virginia, Major T. M. Wortham, commanding, the Field and Staff propose to offer two prizes to be competed for by details from the several batteries, either the latter part of March or the first of the coming April, in Richmond, Va. One prize, either a piece of silver or a medal, to be awarded the best drilled gun squad; the other, a medal, to the best drilled, best informed enlisted man. Teams competing in any of the drills mentioned to consist of one officer, commanding, one sergeant, four corporals, fifteen privates and four substitutes (privates). All drills will be under regulations for Field Artillery, U.S.A., 1908, and program to be selected for final drill in Richmond from "The Soldier Dismounted," "Firing Instructions," "The Cannonier," "The Gun Squad" (these regulations). A knowledge of harness fitting, the duties of sentinels, and the military obligation will count for or against teams and individuals. The catchment of the officer commanding the team may include almost any question in connection with his military duties, and a failure to answer such questions satisfactorily will mitigate against the team commanded by him, as will the military conduct of any competing team, or any one of same, during stay in Richmond in attendance upon the final competitive drill. An officers' correspondence school has been established for the battalion.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Howes, C.A.C., Massachusetts, has announced that he will retire from active service Dec. 31, 1910. The Colonel, who is one of the best informed Artillery officers in the state, enlisted in the regiment in 1888 and has been a commissioned officer nearly twenty years.

Governor-elect Foss, of Massachusetts, by the appointment of Capt. Gardner W. Pearson to be adjutant general," says the Boston Globe, "has selected a most efficient officer, one who has always been a conscientious and painstaking company commander and at all times has worked for the interest of the Militia. He has always shown himself to be a progressive officer and in his new position he may be able to do considerable for the benefit of the Service, although under present conditions the orders from the War Office are so exacting that they leave very little to the Adjutant General to elaborate on, he only having to carry them out. Captain Pearson has always been an advocate of men being paid for attendance at drills, and in his new position he will have a better opportunity of pushing this matter before the next Legislature. He will take office in January with the best wishes of every officer in the Service."

Elections held in the Coast Artillery Reserves of Massachusetts has resulted in the choice of the following officers: Capt. G. M. King, 7th Co.; 1st Lieut. G. R. Leach, commissary; J. W. Swift, 2d Lieut. of the 4th Co.; 2d Lieut. D. E. Pearson, 7th Co. The state is to buy the city armory at Taunton in order that it may be fitted for coast artillery apparatus. A stereopticon has been installed in the South Armory, Boston, for the purpose of illustrating the lectures and instruction given by Capt. F. S. Long, U.S.A., who is detailed as instructor to the Massachusetts National Guard.

It is Co. L, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., of Newburgh, that is to participate in the inaugural parade at Albany, Jan. 2, instead of Co. E, as has been stated.

The board of officers of the 71st N.Y. have adopted white cross belts for the full dress uniforms of the enlisted men. Colonel Bates has appointed Capt. Alfred C. Prentice major and surgeon. The board of officers have elected Capt. Carleton Greene secretary, Capt. C. F. True treasurer, and Chaplain Edgar Tilton, jr., historian.

Col. William Wilson, 3d Inf., N.G.N.Y., in announcing the results in small-arms practice of his command for the year 1910, says, in part: "That the regiment is maintaining its established reputation as second to none in the state in small-arms practice is shown by the record for 1910, which is not only decidedly high in the 4th Brigade, but leads the entire state. In the 4th Brigade the regiment leads with from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent, more marksmen, sharpshooters, experts, distinguished experts and marksmen qualified in first string, and about thirty-three and one-third

per cent. less failures in qualification. Out of thirty-four companies in the brigade the twelve companies of the regiment rank among the first seventeen. Two companies, M and H, captured brigade prizes, 1st and 3d, respectively. Co. M again has the highest figure of merit, leading the list for the sixth successive year. It also leads in the number of distinguished experts. Too much credit cannot be given this company for its commendable work. It is indeed a leader in small-arms practice. The regiment can justly feel proud of Co. M. Co. E is mentioned as having the greatest number of sharpshooters. The showing made by the regiment in small-arms practice for 1910 is gratifying to the commanding officer, who commends the officers and men for the spirit displayed. Capt. O. W. Hoffman, O.O., has performed the duties of his office in an able and conscientious manner, and has been personally congratulated by the commanding officer. The regiment qualified 863 marksmen. Of these 398 were sharpshooters, 210 experts and seventy-two were distinguished experts. The figure of merit was 78.12.

Captain Malcolm, assistant inspector small-arms practice, 5th Regiment, N.G.N.J., reports that this command has taken third place of the Infantry organizations of this state in rifle practice for 1910, having a figure of merit of 52, against 50 in 1909. The regiment qualified this year, thirty-two experts, five sharpshooters and 209 marksmen.

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval force of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories, beginning Jan. 10, 1911, and continuing during the months of January, February, March and April until completed. The annual inspection required by Sec. 14, of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, will be made at the same time by officers of the U.S. Army, detailed by the War Department for that duty. An issue of olive drab overcoats, U.S. Army pattern, with state bronze collar ornament permanently attached thereto, will be made, replacing the present blue kersey overcoat.

The annual inspection of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the State and War Departments will begin on Jan. 9 and continue until Jan. 20. The inspection of the Naval Militia will take place between Feb. 1 and April 1. Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) Louis F. Gates, Co. B, Naval Brigade, who was found guilty of being absent without leave and of not properly accounting for military funds placed in his custody, has been dismissed the Service.

The following organizations of the N.G.N.Y. will attend the inauguration of Governor Dix at Albany, N.Y., on Jan. 2, 1911: The 1st Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Charles L. Poor; a detachment of the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, under Lieutenant Barry; the entire 2d Regiment, the 2d Battalion of the 10th Regiment; Troop B, of Albany, will act as escort to the Governor. Squadron A, of New York city, has decided not to go to Albany for the inauguration, because of the strenuous field duty performed this year.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will be held in Albany Jan. 11 and 12. On the night of the 12th a reception will be held in honor of Governor Dix, who, with his staff, will be the guests of the Association.

In a game of indoor baseball between teams from Co. F, 7th N.Y., and the 1st Troop, N.G.N.Y., the 7th men won. After the game Captain Bryant and the New Jersey men were entertained at dinner in the armory by Co. F, and the members of the company presented Captain Bryant with a handsome clock in appreciation of courtesies extended them by the New Jersey organization.

A detail from the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Lieutenant Barrett, will fire the salute at the inauguration of Governor Dix at Albany Jan. 2.

Cos. B and K, of the 71st N.Y., will hold joint games and a reception at the armory on the night of Dec. 31.

At the annual meeting of Defendarm Association, 22d Regiment Engineers, N.G.N.Y., held at the armory on Dec. 15, over 100 members were present and the treasurer's annual report showed a substantial balance on hand. Officers for the year 1911 were elected as follows: President, Capt. William J. Maidhof; first vice-president, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate; second vice-president, Major Daniel J. Murphy; secretary, Capt. Wilbur F. Barber; treasurer, Capt. Maurice E. Burnett. A committee, to confer with a committee of the regiment for the purpose of making arrangements for a suitable celebration of the fiftieth anniversary (April 11, 1911), of the organization, consisting of Gen. George W. Wingate, Capt. M. E. Burnett and Capt. James A. Bell, was appointed. A committee, consisting of Major William B. Smith, Capt. David Lowenstein, J. R. Silliman and P. H. Myers, was appointed to make arrangements for the fifth annual dinner of the Association, to take place on a Saturday evening in February. After the business meeting adjourned refreshments were served and an hour was spent in renewing old friendships and relating reminiscences, etc. Among those present was Major Charles T. Greene, U.S.A., retired, an ex-member of Co. G.

In the interesting athletic games of the 7th N.Y. Athletic Association, held in the armory on the night of Dec. 10, four armory records were broken. The tennis contest was won by Co. B, whose time was 1:49.1-5. The old record was 1:53, made by the same company two years ago. In the wall scaling contest Co. F was the winner, in 1:01.4-5, eclipsing by eight seconds the former record, held by Co. H. The other new records were the half-mile novice skating race, when H. L. Ward, Co. B, covered the distance in 1:49.4-6, a record better than the old figures made eleven years ago. G. E. Scheffler, Co. E, the scratch man in the one-mile skating race, finished with a fine burst of speed and won in the fine time of 3:31, no less than fifteen seconds inside the former record, made by W. W. Stuthers, Co. K, in December, 1907. Twenty-six events composed the program, but the promptness of the officials permitted of no delays. With the exception of the special one-mile relay handicap race, all the events were won by the members of the regiment. In scoring points for the Halstead bronze lion Co. E won by a wide margin, with a total of sixty-four points. Cos. F and B, with twenty-nine points each, were tied for second, and Co. H, was third, with eighteen to its credit. Co. F won the military trophy, with sixteen points, while Cos. E, B and H followed, with fourteen, eight and five, as named. The regimental band played very enjoyable selections during the evening.

Governor-elect Foss, of Massachusetts, has appointed Capt. Gardner W. Pearson, 6th Inf., of Massachusetts, of Lowell, as adjutant general and chief of staff. Captain Pearson, who is the nephew and was the ward of General Benjamin F. Butler, and is a cousin of Brig. Gen. Philip Read, U.S.A., was born in Lowell Sept. 4, 1869. Educated in the public schools of Lowell, the Institute of Technology, Harvard College and Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1890 and, until the death of General Butler, was associated with him in the practice of law. He is now a patent attorney, with offices at Lowell. Captain Pearson is at present in command of Co. G, 6th Infantry, M.V.M. He served during the Spanish War as a private, sergeant and sergeant major, and later as lieutenant of Co. C, resigning as postmaster to go to the front. On April 18, 1905, he was elected captain of his company. He is an expert rifle shot. A correspondent writing as to his appointment says: "When Lieut. Phil Read, 3d U.S. Inf. (now brigadier general), began his course of instruction of the National Guard of Wisconsin in small-arms practice, uniting same with the system of the U.S. Army, 1886-1890, the Adjutant General of Wisconsin was Chandler P. Chayman. Jerry Rusk was succeeded as Governor by William D. Hoard, a good man, but he turned into the Adjutant General's office politicians, much to Lieutenant Read's disgust. If Massachusetts is to have politics mixed up with its Militia appointments, no better appointment could be made than Capt. Gardner Whitman Pearson, to whom Gen. Philip Read has bequeathed his saddle and spurs. The two are cousins and when the veteran sees his junior win out he says: 'Bless the boy! I taught him!'"

Adjutant General Logan, of Iowa, announces that the following four sergeants from the U.S. Army have been detailed for duty with the Iowa National Guard and are assigned to the commands as follows: Sergt. George D. Dixon, 53d Inf.; William F. Wiscombe, 54th Inf.; James Hayes, 55th Inf., and

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Kelly C. McCullough, 56th Inf. The C.O. of each regiment will have full charge of the duty to be performed by the sergeant assigned to his command and will issue such instructions as are necessary.

The handsome new armory at Hudson, Mass., will be dedicated on Friday evening, Dec. 30. A large committee consisting of the principal business men of the town has been formed to entertain the many military guests expected. The Governor and staff will be present, and previous to the dedicatory exercises the Governor will be tendered a banquet.

Governor-elect Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, has announced the following staff: Aids, ranking as majors—Louis E. Stoddard, of New Haven; Edward T. Lyons, of Hartford, and Charles B. Pinney, of Stafford Springs. Naval aid with rank of lieutenant commander—Osborn A. Day, of New Haven. Quartermaster General—John T. Moran, of Hartford. Surgeon General—Dr. William F. Verd, of New Haven. Commissary General—Frank M. Chapin, of New Hartford. Paymaster General—Christopher L. Avery, of New London. Judge Advocate General—Samuel H. Fisher, of New Haven. Gen. George M. Cole, the adjutant general, being a permanent officer, takes precedence on the staff. Of the appointees all are prominent either as professional or business men.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. H. MORRIS.

Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, the Adjutant General of New York, reviewed the 9th C.A. District in the armory Friday evening, Dec. 16. At the conclusion of the ceremonies General Verbeck highly praised the manner in which the regiment drilled. In an informal speech the General said: "It was the finest regimental drill I have ever seen. I will not say it was snappy, for that term would hardly convey my appreciation, but there was not only speed but great accuracy of detail on the part of both the officers and men and the number of movements executed without a single detail lacking in what makes me enthusiastic about your work. It was a remarkably fine exhibition."

During the regimental drill the regiment broke from column of squads into column of companies and each company, in turn, deployed into line of squads and assembled again in time to break into column of squads before reaching the limits of the armory floor. This movement developed the fact that the squad leaders are familiar with their duties. The movement was executed in double time and was without a flaw.

Among the military guests present were Col. John H. Foote, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia, 14th Inf.; Major Frederick A. Wells, 23d Inf.; Major Reginald Foster, 12th Inf.; Major Elliot Biglow, Jr., Signal Corps, and Capt. F. C. E. von Sternberg, 13th Coast Art., N.G.N.Y.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, Adjutant General of Connecticut, was the reviewing officer of the 22d N.Y. in its armory in New York city on the night of Dec. 16, before a large audience, having made a special trip from Hartford to be the guest of Colonel Hotckin and his officers. The regiment made a remarkably good showing in the review and parade which constituted the military program of the evening.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies General Cole was introduced to the officers of the regiment, and made some interesting remarks to them on military matters, including a reference to the report of the Secretary of War. In speaking of the review and parade of the 22d the Colonel said, in part: "I congratulate the regiment on its fine showing, and I am proud of it. I am also proud that I had the honor to review it. The steadiness in the ranks and the fine fronts of the companies were very impressive, and in all respects the command made a most admirable showing." The General also gave a cordial invitation to the officers to visit his office if any of them should happen to be in Hartford.

Colonel Hotckin was in command during the review, and Major Usher during the parade. At the conclusion of the review Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A., retired, presented the "Balch Trophy" for rapid fire to Co. K, Captain Garrison, whose team fired five won it.

During the march past in the review, out of compliment to General Cole, the regimental band played the "2d Regiment Connecticut March." There was dancing for members and guests after the parade. The next review of the regiment will be on Jan. 20 by the Defendarm Association.

Co. M, 22d N.Y., will hold a military tournament and reception at the armory on Jan. 18.

23D N.Y.—COL. F. H. NORTON.

Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 23d N.Y., under command of Col. Frank H. Norton, in its armory on the night of Dec. 17. The command made an exceptionally good showing. Previous to the formation of the regiment Shannon's band gave a very enjoyable concert.

Owing to the fact that General Verbeck had to take a train for Albany the same night, the military display was limited to the review and parade, the latter being taken by Lieut. Carl G. Rasmus. In a little talk to the officers after the military ceremonies General Verbeck spoke of the excellent showing the regiment made during the evening and praised its esprit de corps. He referred to the 23d as a great regiment, emphasizing his delight in finding the men so well set up and steady. There was dancing after the regiment was dismissed. Among the special guests were Colonel Morris, of the 9th Regiment, and Colonel Davis, of the 13th.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Dec. 17 by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, who was accompanied by his staff. It was about the best display the regiment has made and showed that the command has made considerable improvement. General Smith expressed himself as very much pleased at the showing made by the regiment. It was promptly formed by Adjutant Phalen in line of masses for review, and in general the men were notably steady. It was also very noticeable that captains of companies, with three exceptions, were careful to allow no man to parade in the front rank without gloves. In the fourth company of the 1st Battalion the acting first sergeant was allowed to parade without gloves; the other two men without gloves in the front rank were in the 3d Battalion.

The cleanly condition of the uniforms was very noticeable, and the personnel of the regiment has greatly improved. After the review Colonel Conley put the regiment through

a drill in close order movements which was most creditably executed, some of the movements evoking well deserved applause. Major Lynch was in command of the 1st Battalion, Major Duffy of the 2d and Major Reville of the 3d. The evening parade was taken by Major Lynch, and Captain Scanlon was in command of the 1st Battalion for the time being.

After the military program General Smith, in addressing the officers of the regiment, told them of the pleasure it gave him to review the 69th, which he at one time commanded for three years, and expressed the hope that it would keep on improving until it became one of the best drilled regiments in the Guard. He also stated that arrangements had been made through the armory board to get a much needed appropriation to be used on the interior of the armory, which has never been fully finished.

There was dancing for members and guests. One of the most conspicuous officers on the staff of General Smith was Capt. H. H. Rogers, who appeared in a stunning pair of trousers of English army cut. They fitted him as snug as a pair of tights on a soubrette.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. D. M. asks: I was detailed from the 8d U.S. Cavalry to duty with the National Guard. I have served sixteen years in the Mounted Service. After being detailed I was transferred to the 5th U.S. Infantry. When I am relieved from N.G. duty will I be returned to the Mounted Service and hold my rank, or will I be sent to the Infantry? I understand I will retain my rank as sergeant if returned to the Infantry, but want to know if I will hold my rank as sergeant if I am returned to the Cavalry? Answer: The natural inference would be that you would, if efficient, retain your rank in either case, though the needs of the Service might lead your C.O., who has the authority under A.R. 271, to recommend otherwise.

G. K. W.—If you were in the Marine Corps and served in conjunction with the Army of Cuban Pacification you are entitled to the A.C.P. badge, not under the Army order, but under the Navy order issued shortly after the G.O. of the War Department. Apply to the Navy Department.

H. C.—When the railroad company states its case "through its legal department" then seek legal advice yourself. They having made a settlement with you in good faith, in accordance with the decision of the board of survey, the burden of proof that such settlement was in error lies with them.

M. F. H.—In regard to the granting of furloughs see A.R. 105-112. The man cannot purchase his discharge while serving in the Philippines except when his organization is ordered to return to the United States. See G.O. 19, 1909, W.D., Par. 6.

B. W. S.—Address the Q.M.D. through the channel, as the number of vacancies and eligibles is continually changing.

A. J. M.—Article of War 48 provides that "Every soldier who deserts the Service of the United States shall be liable to serve for such period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment: * * * In A.R. 129 you will find this clause: "but the time during which he may have been in confinement awaiting trial or serving sentence imposed by a court-martial for his desertion * * * will not count as making good any of the time lost by desertion."

BROWN.—A deserter cannot purchase his discharge. He should surrender himself to the nearest recruiting office, and if he can prove that his absence from duty was not premeditated he might be permitted to make up the time lost. No man can "buy out" while under charges.

M. F. asks: Can an enlisted man purchase his discharge from the Army more than once? Answer: If the C.O. indorses the application. Discharge by purchase is a privilege, not a right.

SHERIDAN.—If absence without leave was in an enlistment which began since May 11, 1908, your enlistment will not be complete without making up the time lost. If you know your D.L. contains an error in your favor it is as much your duty to call attention to it as though it were the other way. See G.O. 21, 1909, in regard to marksmanship qualifications and holdover classification.

M. W. S. asks: When will the expert pistol badges be issued in the Department of the East? Answer: After the qualifications are all in and the order for manufacture is issued and filed by the War Department.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Qualified as marksman in the Infantry this year; re-enlisted in Artillery Corps; do I draw marksman's pay? (2) To whom would I apply for admission to the Regular Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.O.? (3) Will any more of the Coast Artillery Corps be sent to foreign service this year? Answer: (1) See G.O. 21, 1909, the latest amendment of A.R. 1365. (2) To the Adjutant General of the Army, in accordance with A.R. 177. (3) All future movements so far as determined upon are noted in our table of Army stations in accordance with G.O. 213, published in our issue of Nov. 19.

H. W.—As you are in Los Angeles, we would suggest that you consult your local directory of clubs and societies. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Philippines, elected in 1908, was Major F. J. Farrell, Chicago.

MARINE.—Decisions of the Comptroller are obtainable of the Public Printer, Washington, D.C. Communications to the Auditor for the Navy Department must be sent through the channel. Your attorney can inform you as to the method of filing claim. You could hardly expect to have your case go before the Court of Claims until you have received a decision in your matter already before the Auditor. See our advertising columns.

CONTEMPLATING.—"Brevet rank shall be considered strictly honorary and shall confer no privilege of precedence or command not already provided for in the statutes." "Officers shall only be assigned to duty or command according to their brevet rank when actually engaged in hostilities." When so assigned the brevet officer is empowered to exercise the authority which belongs to such rank, to wear the uniform and to be addressed by the title of such rank. When not so specially assigned he shall not wear any uniform other than that of his actual rank, and no officer shall be addressed in orders or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank. The Signal Corps being for the construction and care of the military telegraph communications, "detachments of the Signal Corps shall be exempt from detail for any other duty, except when in the

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judgment of the commanding officer the importance of the duty will not permit exemption" (A.R. 370). Men may be enlisted for the Signal Corps, at the discretion of the Chief Signal Officer, in the class or grade for which they are competent and in which there is a vacancy. See A.R. 18 and 24; also 1574 to 1586.

W. G. K.—No movements of Infantry to or from Alaska are contemplated in the near future. The 16th arrived in Alaska only last July.

P. D.—In Par. 9, A.R., sub-Par. 17, you will find the company quartermaster sergeant ranking next after sergeant.

NAVY PHYSICAL TEST.

G.O. 94, DEC. 14, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

1. This order takes effect Jan. 1, 1911, and supersedes all previous orders upon the subject of physical tests.

2. To cultivate and inculcate the habit of frequent exercise by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, especially those of middle life and beyond, to maintain a physical condition conducive to the highest Service efficiency, and to enable them to be always fitted for the maximum service for which they may be called upon, a quarterly exercise shall be required of all officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps.

3. The exercise periods shall be required once every three months. All officers are excused from taking the exercises during the calendar year prior to their retirement for age. If, through the exigencies of the Service, it is impracticable for an officer to take the exercise, which will be determined by the commander-in-chief, commandant or commanding officer of a station or vessel, the fact will be reported to the department with full explanation of the circumstances.

4. Commanders-in-chief, commandants and commanding officers will see that all officers under their command are given opportunity to prepare for and take the exercises required, and they will order the boards of medical officers called for in Par. 7 of these instructions for the physical examination of the officers taking the exercises. It is the duty of the officer himself to signify his readiness and to request permission to take the first quarterly exercise in each year when opportunity occurs.

5. Officers on detached duty, such as the lighthouse establishment, Bureau of Fisheries, inspection, recruiting, etc., will apply to the department for permission to take the first quarterly exercise in each year. The department will then order the board of medical officers required for the physical examinations before and after this exercise. Midshipmen at the Naval Academy will take special exercises prescribed by the superintendent.

6. The exercise periods shall be for all officers, whether serving ashore or afloat, except as noted in Pars. 3 and 11 of this order, as follows:

(a) A walk of twenty-five (25) miles in two consecutive days, five (5) consecutive hours being allowed for each day, and the walk for each day (12½ miles) not to be completed in less than four (4) hours.

(b) When the required quarterly exercises are taken by officers serving within the tropics the distance walked and times required will be two-thirds (2-3) those as above stated.

7. Before taking the first quarterly exercise in each year each officer will be examined by a board of medical officers to determine whether the exercise may be taken without danger to the officer. This examination shall be restricted to a determination of the officer's fitness to take the prescribed exercise. Immediately after the completion of this exercise, or within three hours thereafter, if practicable, the same board of officers will re-examine the officer. A report of these examinations will be made upon the prescribed form.

8. Officers are allowed to take the second, third and fourth quarterly exercises at their convenience, but they should be taken during the middle month of each quarter, when practicable, and a report made thereof through official channels by the officer himself. No physical examination is required for the second, third and fourth quarterly exercises.

9. In every case in which an officer is found by the medical examining board to be unfit to take the exercise or fails to complete the exercise for physical reasons, he shall be ordered before a retiring board in case the physical disability developed is of a permanent nature. If the retiring board finds such officer fitted to perform his regular duties it shall recommend whether he shall be permanently excused from taking the physical exercise or whether he shall be excused only for the current quarter. Should the officer be found disqualified to perform his duties, the retiring board will proceed as is customary in such cases.

10. In the case of disability of a temporary character in which there is expectation of recovery within a reasonable time, the officer may be excused from taking the exercise during such period as the department deems advisable, but will be required to take the necessary steps to promote the removal of his disability. In case of refusal or neglect to submit to operation or undergo treatment as prescribed, the case will be considered on its merits.

11. In case of disability incurred in line of duty coming within the provisions of Sec. 1494, Revised Statutes, the officer is excused from taking the physical exercise.

12. If an officer takes the exercise contrary to the advice of the medical examining board, he does so at his own risk and further action is not affected thereby.

13. The attention of officers is called to the benefits obtained by practicing the Müller system of physical exercises, which it is suggested they avail themselves of as frequently and regularly as practicable.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

The White House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1910.

Approved: WILLIAM H. TAFT.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15, 1910.

Mrs. Haskell, widow of Brig. Gen. H. L. Haskell, U.S.A., presided at an unusually handsome luncheon of forty guests at the Town and Country Club on Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, wife of General Bliss, and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader, wife of Colonel von Schrader. The place-cards were embossed with a United States shield, hand painted, with holly berries tied with red, white and blue ribbon, and on each was illuminated stars in compliment to General Bliss. Mrs. Haskell presided at one table and Miss Genevieve Harvey at the other, and the guests were from the Army and Navy set. Mrs. Lewis Sayne Mace was hostess at a tea at her home on Washington street on Tuesday in honor of Miss Genevieve Pattiani, whose marriage to Mds. Allan G. Olson, U.S.N., will take place Dec. 20. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton will give up their quarters at Yerba Buena on the arrival of Capt. C. B. T. Moore, Dec. 31, and will spend a month or two in the city, pending the completion of their new residence at Berkeley. Lieut. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C., who has returned from the Philippines in miserable health, accompanied by Mrs. Owens, has spent a two months' leave at Mrs. Owens's home at Alameda. He has entirely regained his health and has returned to duty at Mare Island. Mrs. J. L. Kauffman, wife of Ensign Kauffman, spent several days at the Fairmont as the guest of Miss Marguerite Doe. A number of people were at the deck on Tuesday when the China sailed for Honolulu to say farewell to Capt. W. C. Cowles, U.S.N., Mrs. Cowles and Miss Cecil Cowles; among them were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cowles during their short stay in the city. Lieut. Arthur Poillon, aid to General Bliss, was host at a dinner at the Fairmont on Sunday in compliment to F. T. Scudder. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gladys Poillon and Mrs. Poillon.

Enthusiasm over the aviation meet increases. It is part of the plans now to attack San Francisco, by placing a ship at sea beyond the range of the coast guns and sending a flying machine from it to throw bombs. Request has been made upon Washington through Lieut. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., secretary of the meet, to assign a battleship to the meet for that purpose. It is stated that Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has instructed Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, to co-operate with the aviation committee in making the test. The experiment will be held early in January. Lieuts. W. W. Harris, Jr., and James G. Ord, 30th Inf., have been chosen to conduct the aerial endurance test at targets outlined on the ground. Lieut. M. S. Criss, C.A.C., and a lieutenant of the Marine Corps, will drop the bombs on outlined warships and fortifications. Lieutenant Beck declares that he will keep in constant touch with the flying machine by wireless. A Cavalry officer who has never seen the trenches around the bay has been selected to make the trip in an aeroplane and make sketches of the fortifications.

Co. B, Signal Corps, N.G.C., will do the signal work and transmitting of information at the aviation meet. The company is commanded by Capt. F. J. Sullivan.

The San Francisco Chronicle devotes a column of praises to Capt. H. R. Casey, C.A.C., recently detailed from this post to duty with the California Coast Artillery. It says that no man in the Regular Army would be more acceptable as instructor.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader entertained at a dinner in their home on Pierce street in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss. The guests included Miss E. P. Scudder, Mrs. J. E. Poillon, Miss Gladys Poillon and Lieut. Arthur Poillon. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd were dinner hosts at the Victoria recently in honor of Mrs. J. E. Poillon, Miss Poillon and Lieutenant Poillon. Other guests included Miss Scudder, Major Winship and Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson. Mrs. Kempf, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf, U.S.N., has arrived in the city and is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. B. Brigham. Mrs. Kempf was tendered a reception by her mother Saturday afternoon. She will later sail to join her husband, who is at present in European waters.

Flowers and congratulations are deluging the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Prince, for on Sunday arrived a son and heir.

Mrs. Frederick R. Day was hostess at Fort Mason on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Miss Bliss. A large number of ladies from the various bays assisted in receiving. The officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.C., gave their annual ball last Friday at the Palace Hotel. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and General Bliss's staff attended, also Adj. Gen. and Mrs. Lauck and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Koster and many officers with their families from the surrounding Army posts. The grand march was led by Col. J. Schuster and Mrs. Bliss, followed by General Bliss and Mrs. Schuster.

Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, secretary of the aviation meet, has been invited to go duck hunting in the Curtiss and Wright biplanes during Christmas holidays. The Sacramento River will be scouted by the hunters. The second of the series of skating parties for the winter took place Tuesday evening at the Dreamland rink, under the direction of Mr. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps. Over 100 were present. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn and Mrs. Galliard Stony were among those who assisted in receiving at the Army and Navy Club on ladies' days. General Bliss, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Arthur Poillon, made an official call on Ambassador O'Brien before the latter sailed for his post in Japan Tuesday.

The California Grays gave their annual ball last Friday night at the Fairmont. General Bliss and his staff were present, as well as many officers and their families, and a large representation of the National Guard. Over 700 guests were entertained.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 15, 1910.

At the wedding of Miss Sallie Simons and P.A. Paymr. Robert K. Van Mater, an account of which was given in last week's Journal, the bride did not cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword, but introduced instead a pretty idea in connection with the disposal of the ring. Her bridal bouquet was divided into two sections, to one of which was fastened the all important gold ring. Each section was thrown separately by the bride, the one to which the ring was attached being caught by Miss Virginia Dickens, while the part which carried only the meaning usually conveyed by a bride's bouquet was captured by Miss Mathews, of Baltimore. The latter has been here for the past couple of months on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. M. Fawell. Among the out-of-town guests who came up for the wedding were Judge and Mrs. Sherman, of Berkeley, Miss Sherman and Mr. Sherman, Miss Dorothy Woodward, of Berkeley, and the Misses Wilson, also of the college town. Paymr. and Mrs. Van Mater have returned from their honeymoon trip and taken possession of their bungalow in Vallejo, their trip having been shortened by the death of the Paymaster's mother, at their Eastern home early this week.

Miss Fatty Palmer and Miss Isabelle McCracken, the young daughter of Rear Admiral Alexander McCracken, retired, were married at San Francisco, both of San Francisco, have been on a visit to Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Virginia Dickens returned last week from a fortnight's stay in San Francisco, where she was delightfully entertained. Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood has returned to her home in Vallejo, after a few days' visit with Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus. Mrs. Duncan Gatewood has gone to Alameda to visit her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pattiani, over the holidays. Mrs. Charles T. Owens, who is spending the winter in San Francisco, spent a few days here as the guest of Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis at the naval magazine.

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Mrs. Victor Blue was another visitor here over the week-end, having come up to attend the Van Mater-Simons wedding. She was the house guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester.

Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson is the house guest of Mrs. Charles M. Ray until after New Year's. Ensign Frank O. Branch, retired, and Mrs. Branch, who are visiting the latter's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, leave in a few days for their Eastern home. Clara Brice Bonaffon is the name which has been given to the little daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, who arrived to gladden their home a few weeks ago. Mrs. Lewerenz and Miss Lewerenz, who have been making their home in Berkeley since the departure of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred Lewerenz for the Hawaiian Islands a few months ago, visited the yard Saturday last. Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., and her young daughter have been here for several days as the guests of Madam Irwin. Mrs. Irwin is living in San Francisco during the absence of the West Virginia. It is probable that Mrs. Caldwell Turner will sail for the Philippines to join Captain Turner, U.S.M.C., accompanying Mrs. John B. Frazier when the latter sails Jan. 5.

Mrs. Coburn Marston has been spending a few days on the yard as the guest of Mrs. Allen Reed. Miss Anna Grey has returned to her home in Berkeley, after a few days' visit to the yard. Mrs. Benet, wife of Major Benet, of Benicia Barracks, has been under treatment at the Hogan Hospital in Vallejo for the past week, but is now steadily improving and plans to return to her home on Saturday. Mrs. Rodman, and Miss Rodman have arrived from their Kentucky home and will be winter guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman. Lieut. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Owens, recently returned from the Far East and since visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Cohen, in Alameda, came up to the yard last week when the Lieutenant reported for duty. They had just unpacked and Mare Islanders were preparing to give them a warm welcome when orders came for Lieutenant Owens to report immediately for duty at Washington, D.C. They leave early next week for the Capital city. Their departure is being especially regretted by the bridge players of the yard.

Mrs. H. L. Haskell was hostess at the Town and Country Club in San Francisco, on Wednesday last, at a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader, when both Army and Navy were well represented. Lieut. C. B. Elliott has gone to Arkansas on an extended leave. Major W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., who has been in the Yosemite for some time, has returned to San Francisco and reported at headquarters. The following Army officers left on Friday last for San Diego to join the Pacific Fleet for witnessing of battle practice: Major George Blakeley, Capt. Louis Chappelard, Capt. T. Q. Ashburn and Capt. William P. Pratt.

Major and Mrs. Frederick Day entertained at Fort Mason on Wednesday afternoon at a large reception in honor of Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Miss Eleanor Bliss. Assisting were the Misses Margaret Robinson, Kathleen Farrell, Freda Smith, Gladys Poillon and Virginia Harrison, while among the guests were Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Col. and Mrs. N. P. Piester, Capt. and Mrs. George Grimes, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Worthington, Mosely, Mrs. John Robertson, Mrs. C. P. Hunt, Mrs. George Ladd, Mrs. Frederick von Schrader, Mrs. H. L. Haskell, Mrs. H. P. Young, Mrs. Wilbur Ward, Mrs. Thomas H. Johnson, Mrs. O. P. Rumsey, Mrs. E. G. Bingham, Mrs. James Shea, Mrs. Galliard Stony, Mrs. James Farrell, Miss Wuest, Miss McDonald, Col. St. John Chubb, Major Leon Roudiez, Capt. Pierce Murphy, Lieut. W. A. Charlton, J. G. Ord, D. C. Emmom, Robert Morrison and George Goodrich.

Wireless messages announce that the Buffalo will reach here to-morrow from the Far East. Comdr. Clarence T. Stone is in command, and is bringing to this port many officers who have completed their tour of duty on the Asiatic Station. The Buffalo left here last spring with a large number of enlisted men, to relieve the short termers now being brought back to be transferred to the Independence, pending the completion of their enlistment. It is believed that the Buffalo will be assigned to the Pacific Fleet in the near future.

Surg. J. A. Biello, of the Vicksburg, is to transfer with P.A. Surgeon Smith, who has been here for several months. All work on the Vicksburg is being given precedence in order that she may be ready to leave here during the coming week for San Francisco Bay, where she will remain until after the first of the year, proceeding to Corinto, to take the place of the Princeton, which has relieved the Yorktown, the latter vessel being now en route here. The destroyers Paul Jones, Rowan and Goldsborough, work on which was completed on Saturday last, left Sunday for San Diego, to rejoin the mosquito fleet. Word was received here yesterday that the Paul Jones had met with an accident and was being towed south by the Rowan. The Farragut will be the next to leave for the South. Under repair here for many months, she will be finished within a few days, when a large force will be put on the Hopkins for retubing of her boilers. Boiler work of an extensive nature is also to be done aboard the Hull and Whipple, which will not be completed until some time in March, while work on the Lawrence will keep her here until the middle of February. The refrigerator ship Glacier is due here Christmas for installation of a new ice machine. The California and South Dakota will come to Mare Island about Jan. 8 to have cage masts installed. A double effective evaporator system is also to be installed aboard each vessel. Authorization has been received here for the overhauling of the Denver at an estimate in excess of \$200,000. Of this amount between eighty and ninety thousand dollars is to be expended in the machinery department.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 12, 1910.

Mrs. J. T. Moore gave a very pretty tea last Wednesday for all the recent brides and the young people of the post. Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Fries presided, assisted by Miss Florence Bailey and Miss Caroline Shields, of Highland Park.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers returned Thursday from a ten days' trip to New York city. Capt. Harrie Reed, 5th Field Art., is expected here shortly, having transferred from the 2d Field Artillery. Lieut. B. F. Miller, 27th Inf., is again in the post after spending several months' leave at his home in Virginia. Col. William L. Pitcher has a month's leave and will spend Christmas in the East. Lieut. J. Plassmeyer, Jr., goes to his home in Missouri this week to stay over Christmas.

Mrs. Seigle is giving a tea to-day in honor of Mrs. Osborne, of North Carolina, who is visiting her son, Lieut. T. D. Osborne, 5th P.A. On Friday last Major and Mrs. Chatfield gave the largest and most elaborate bridge party of the season. Their guests were Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Major Van Poole, Captain Rogers, Mrs. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Chaplain and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, Miss Smythe, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs.

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Sneed, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Dr. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Lieut. and Mrs. Mount, Mr. Cardwell and Mrs. Koehner, of Chicago. The prizes went to Mrs. Boughton and Dr. Clayton. Lieutenant Rumbough is superintending the construction of a fine coasting life behind the hospital and many fine "hobs" are being made for the winter sport.

Mrs. Burt W. Phillips leaves this week for Cleveland, O., and Lieutenant Phillips will follow shortly to spend Christmas there with his parents. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page were delayed in starting for San Antonio and are still here with Capt. and Mrs. Marshall.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 18, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Friday at cards. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained Wednesday at dinner for eight. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, now in San Francisco, will arrive at the garrison Thursday to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., in October last.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price gave a dinner for ten on Tuesday. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., returned Tuesday from Washington, D.C. Mrs. James M. Lynch, wife of Captain Lynch, returned Sunday from Mankato. Mr. Thomas Wilson, from Lafayette, Ind., will spend the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz. Miss Corbett, of Bloomington, N.C., a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, returned Thursday to her home.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained the young people Friday evening in honor of her daughter Aileen's birthday. Mrs. Charles Schuneman, of Summit avenue, St. Paul, entertained Wednesday at luncheon for Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony and Mrs. James B. Henry. Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Friday at cards in honor of Mrs. William Austin, wife of Lieutenant Austin, 4th Cav., at Fort Meade, S.D.

On New Year's Eve the officers of the garrison will give a ball in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe, as the department commander will be retired on that day. Gen. and Mrs. Howe leave shortly after for Washington, to make their future home. Mrs. Fred Mahler, of St. Paul, entertained Wednesday at cards for Mrs. William Austin, Mrs. Price Wickersham, Mrs. James B. Henry and Mrs. James J. O'Hara. Mrs. John C. McArthur on Saturday gave a theater party and luncheon in honor of Mrs. John Field, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Friday at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. John Lind, of Minneapolis; Capt. and Mrs. Edwin L. Butts, Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad entertained Sunday at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe and Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Bankhead, 28th Inf., leave Jan. 1 for Kentucky, where they will spend the winter with relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry gave a hot supper Friday for Mrs. William Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Price Wickersham, Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel, Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer and Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara. Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans on Thursday gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturges, Major and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Shepley, Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Mrs. William Austin, of Fort Meade, S.D., who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Price Wickersham, of St. Paul. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel, Mrs. Austin is en route to Newark, N.J., to join Lieutenant Austin, who is on recruiting duty. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith on Wednesday gave a charming five hundred party in honor of Mrs. John Field, of Porto Rico, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Assisting were Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. From St. Paul were Mrs. Samuel D. Sturges, Mrs. Walter Howe, Mrs. Walter H. Gordon and Mrs. Sedgewick Rice, Mrs. Edwin L. Butts, of Minneapolis, also attending.

The Christmas tree for all the children in the post and all those attending the post school will be one of the largest that can be found and will be laden with toys, candies and other things to delight the heart of a child. The ladies in charge are Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, assisted by all the ladies of the garrison. The exercises will be Saturday afternoon in the gymnasium. Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman has successfully recovered from her recent illness and operation. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and daughter, Myra, have moved from the Saint Paul Hotel to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Griggs, Summit avenue, where they will remain during the absence of Major Rivers in the Philippines.

Thursday at noon the 28th Infantry Band serenaded Col. R. K. Evans, the C.O., in honor of his promotion to brigadier general in January next. At Colonel Evans came out of his office in the headquarters building the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the "Evans March," written for Colonel Evans and dedicated to the regiment by Chief Mus. John Weber, 28th Inf. The members of the band congratulated their Colonel, and Colonel Evans thanked the men and told them he was sorry to leave the band, of which he is very fond. Col. and Mrs. Evans were recipients of many telegrams

and letters and hearty congratulations of the garrison and their friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Lieut. Gideon Williams, 28th Inf., now on recruiting duty at Fort Logan, Colo., will return to the garrison in January. Friday night was "military night," at the Elks' carnival, and nearly all officers of the garrison went to St. Paul to join in the merrymaking and help along the good work of raising money for the needy poor of that city.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1910.

Miss Laura Bonzana returned to the post on Dec. 2 from a long visit in Philadelphia. Lieut. L. L. Pendleton spent Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 3 and 4, at West Point, where he attended the hop. Major Rutherford spent the latter part of the week in New York, in connection with the meeting of the Milk Commission, held under the auspices of the Associated Charities. Lieut. P. H. Worcester, of West Point, spent Saturday and Sunday at the post. On Monday, Dec. 5, Lieut. L. H. Call entertained those present at the regular, weekly bowling party at an informal bridge party in his quarters.

Monday and Tuesday were chiefly memorable for the first real blizzard of the season. The bachelors braved the terrors of the storm on Tuesday evening, however, to attend an informal at home in Flushing as guests of Miss White. On Wednesday Major Rutherford entertained at tea at the Plaza for Miss St. Goar and Miss Friedlander, of New York. Dr. Hefebower and Lieutenants Pendleton and Call, Capt. and Mrs. Power entertained at dinner Wednesday. Dec. 7, for Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Polk Buell, of Bayside; Mrs. Henry H. Whitlock, of New York; Mrs. Weed, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Major Rutherford. On Thursday a number of officers and ladies of this post attended the hop at Fort Slocum. Major Dugan, of Fort Slocum, generously placed his boat at our disposal, the boat from this post having been sent to New York for repairs. Among those attending from Fort Totten were Col. G. L. Phillips and Miss Call Phillips, Miss Bonzana, Capt. and Mrs. Spinks, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Weed, Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer, Dr. Hefebower and Lieutenants Pendleton, Tilghman, Call and Dodd.

The fourth regular hop of the season was held here on Friday evening. A number of dinners preceded the dance; Col. and Mrs. Phillips entertained in honor of Miss Margaret Ferris, of Westchester, and for Miss Call Phillips, Dr. Hefebower and Lieutenants Call and Dodd; Major and Mrs. Harris entertained for Miss Byrne, of London. Major Rutherford and Lieutenant Pendleton; Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer entertained for Miss Worthington, of Annapolis, and Lieutenant Tilghman. Among the guests at the dance were Mrs. White, Mr. Foulke and Mr. Brown, from Flushing, L.I. At the height of festivities Lieut. J. P. Smith, who has been taking his examinations for promotion at Fort Monroe, returned, his happy smile bearing evidence that the good wishes of the post had been realized. After the hop Lieutenant Call entertained informally for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Call Phillips, Miss Ferris, Miss Bonzana, Dr. Hefebower and Lieutenants Pendleton, Smith and Dodd. Saturday morning Dr. Hefebower left for a four days' leave with his family in Washington. Major and Mrs. Harris entertained at a combined Welsh rabbit and fudge party Sunday evening for Major Rutherford and Lieutenants Tilghman and Call. Capt. and Mrs. Steele were hosts at dinner and bridge, having as guests Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Call Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer and Lieutenant Call. On the same evening Chaplain and Mrs. Newsome entertained Capt. and Mrs. Weed and Capt. and Mrs. Masteller for dinner. Col. and Mrs. Phillips gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Spinks, Capt. and Mrs. Steele and Major Rutherford, preceding the weekly ladies' night at the club.

Lieutenant Welshimer's orders for the Philippines, with his leave, will take Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer away from the post next week and a farewell dance has been planned for Dec. 22 in their honor. With the departure of Lieutenant Bell from Fort Schuyler last Saturday the abandonment of that post has been completed, the only remaining garrison being a small caretaker detachment and one or two members of the post and Artillery non-commissioned staff.

With the arrival of real winter great interest is being developed in basketball under Lieutenant Pendleton's able direction, and an interesting schedule of games is being organized. An effort will also be made to arrange games with teams from other posts in the harbor.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dec. 20, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames entertained with a pretty red dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Garrett and Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice. Miss Marjorie Evans, house guest of Capt. James S. Young and Miss Young for three weeks, left Sunday for her home in Pittsburg, Pa. Miss Virginia Gerhardt was hostess on Friday at a jolly hop supper in honor of her house guest, Miss Alice Stutesman, of Peru, Ind., and was assisted by Mrs. M. M. Garrett and Mrs. W. F. Harrell. Her guests were all the young ladies and officers of the post, with their house guests. After supper music was played and an old-time Virginia reel danced.

Miss Mayme Gaston has as guest for the week-end Miss Elysabeth Little for two weeks, left Sunday for her home in Cincinnati. Miss Alice Stutesman, of Peru, Ind., sister of Lieut. J. H. Stutesman, 10th Inf., was week-end guest of Miss Virginia Gerhardt.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman on Saturday gave a pretty green dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Misses Alice Young, Marjorie Evans and Cornelia Bullock, Capt. J. S. Young, Lieuts. Reuben Taylor and Frank M. Kennedy. Miss Alice Young, with her guest, Miss Cornelia Bullock, both of whom have been visiting Capt. James S. Young for three weeks, left Sunday for Chicago for a two weeks' visit with Miss Young's sister before returning to their home in Pittsburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell were hosts at a beautifully appointed pink dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Major and Mrs. James H. Frier and Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames. Major and Mrs. James H. Frier entertained with a delightful informal dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Miss Lloyd Frier, Lieuts. C. R. Lewis and W. J. Fitzmaurice. The table was prettily arranged in pink.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil and Major Samuel Seay left on Monday for Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty as members of a G.C.M. in session there. On account of the illness of the accused the court could not convene and Colonel Cecil and Major Seay returned to the post.

Sergt. John B. Haaster, band, 10th Inf., has been retired after thirty years' active service, most of which he spent in the 10th Infantry. He left Monday for his home in Omaha, Neb., where his wife and four grown children reside. For years Sergeant Haaster was field drum major of the 10th Infantry band and went to Cuba and later to the Philippines in that capacity.

Mrs. John B. Shuman entertained with bridge on Monday night for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Upon the completion of the war game at the garrison school for officers Lieutenant Shuman, Colonel Greene, Captains Schoeffel and Coleman joined the party and a delicious supper was served. Mrs. Samuel Seay returned on Monday from a week's visit in Chicago. Capt. H. E. Eames delivered the third and last of his interesting lectures on "Infantry Tactics" to the officers of the garrison school on Wednesday morning.

Lieut. Parker Hitt, recently transferred from the 22d to the 10th Infantry, arrived Monday for duty, assigned to Co. K. Lieutenant Hitt has been on duty at Fort Sam



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Houston, San Antonio, Tex., and transferred with Lieutenant Burleigh when the latter received his promotion to the 10th Infantry. Mrs. M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore, Md., mother of Mrs. F. W. Coleman, arrived on Thursday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman during the winter. Lieut. Parker Hitt, granted leave for twenty days, left on Wednesday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Henry B. Moon, mother of Mrs. Francis B. Eastman, who has been in New Orleans for the past month with relatives, returned on Monday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman.

Mrs. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice entertained with four tables of bridge on Friday for Mesdames Greene, Gerhardt, Frier, Ingram, Marshburn, Green, of New York; Caldwell, Schoeffel, Reed, Govan, Crallé and Misses Craney, Eitel and Gaston. The first prize, a beautiful silver picture frame, was presented to Mrs. Schoeffel, and Mrs. Reed received a dainty silver cologne bottle as second prize. Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., left on Wednesday for Boonsville, Md., to visit his father for a few days. He has just been promoted from second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, and with Mrs. Garrett leaves about the end of the month to join his new regiment at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

On Thursday Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Paul Challen, from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. Other guests were Mrs. Charles Shaler, Mrs. Edwin H. Forry, Miss Florence Malott, Mrs. J. D. Watson, from Indianapolis, and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. Henry E. Eames, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. Manuel M. Garrett, Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell and Miss Virginia Gerhardt.

The first of a series of concerts arranged for the winter evenings by Capt. H. E. Eames, adjutant 10th Inf., was rendered by the orchestra of the 10th Infantry band in the post hall on Friday, under the direction of Chief Mus. Charles Coe. The program included vocal selections by Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Lieut. E. G. Beuret, which were enthusiastically received and several times encored. The program follows: 1. March, "Kaiser Frederick," 2. Overture, "Pique Dame," 3. Peer Gynt Suite, "Anitra's Dance," 4. Prelude, "Cavalier Rustic," 5. Vocal, "Love Has Wings," by Mrs. F. W. Coleman, 6. Selection, "Die Geschiedene Frau," 7. Selection, "The Chocolate Soldier," 8. Romance, "Awakening of Spring" (solo for the horn by Corporal Hill), 9. "Berceuse," from Jocelyn (brass, Sergeant Connolly and Corporal Hill; string, Corporal Coe and Corporal Remfrey), 10. Song from Tannhäuser, "Evening Star," with trombone solo by Private Casadonte, 11. Vocal, "The Two Grenadiers," by Lieut. E. G. Beuret, 12. Descriptive, "A Day at West Point" (introducing trumpet and drum call from reveille to taps and several well known Army songs). The hall was filled to its capacity with the officers and their families and the enlisted men, and the popularity of these concerts is already assured. The next one will be held on Dec. 30.

Miss Mayme Gaston was hostess on Wednesday at a delightful bridge party for Miss Eitel, Miss Elysabeth Eitel, Mrs. George Olive, Miss Martha Kyle, Mrs. Paul Ritchie, Mrs. James Carter, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Johnson, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Mrs. M. M. Garrett, Mrs. W. F. Harrell, Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel and Mrs. A. C. Cron, from the garrison. Mrs. Harrell won first prize, a dainty box of stationery. Second prize was awarded to Mrs. Garrett. Mrs. Herbert E. Marshburn entertained with bridge on Thursday for Mrs. J. C. Green, of New York city; Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Mrs. L. J. Owen, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Miss Gertrude Morian, Miss Beattie Craney, Mrs. John Little, Miss Clara Beuret, Mrs. R. L. Bush, Miss Frances Burlinson, Mrs. R. E. Ingram, Miss Frances Rockwell, Mrs. H. H. Tebbitts, Mrs. C. P. Polk, of Troy, N.Y., mother of Mrs. Marshburn; Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Mrs. A. C. Cron, Mrs. J. H. Frier, Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Miss Lloyd Frier. Prizes, won by Miss Craney and Mrs. Alderdice, were beautiful silk bags.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 15, 1910.

Colonel Mason, Captains Knudsen and Stewart were among the thirty guests at a luncheon at Pebble Beach Lodge Monday, given by the members of the Monterey Chamber of Commerce in honor of Mr. Albert Albrecht and Mr. E. R. Shaw, promoters of the Monterey and Fresno Railway. Mr. James Radley, the English aviator, gave a fine exhibition at the Del Monte race track on Sunday afternoon. On one flight he flew over the post and out over the bay. Col. C. W. Mason has given Mr. Radley authority to operate with his machine in a war problem, on the reservation, with his entire command, after all official duties have been completed with the inspector this week. Mr. Radley was guest of honor at a dinner given Saturday by the bachelors of the 8th Infantry at the Bachelors' Mess. Mrs. Melver, Mrs. Merriman and Lieut. L. T. Baker are spending a week in San Francisco.

Monday afternoon Major George Bell, inspector general of this department, made his unannounced appearance in the post and ordered the entire 8th Infantry, two companies of the 80th and the Machine-Gun Platoon to be ready within an hour to march to Moss Beach for a five days' camp in the field, he himself accompanying them. The officers and men were not expecting this, but had everything in such good shape that the entire command stood inspection at once and marched out on time. The following day Major E. V. Smith, paymaster, distributed \$30,000 among the men in camp. Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, also arrived unexpectedly on Tuesday to inspect the branch of the Service, recalling Lieut. F. H. Kalde from camp to go over the property with him.

Miss Grace Kinnison, of San Francisco, daughter of Capt. H. L. Kinnison, will spend next week in the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Wyman. Capt. F. S. L. Price is slowly recovering from his recent illness. The departure to-morrow of Lieut. S. B. Knickerbocker for his new regiment, 27th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, N.Y., where he was received to-day from Galveston, Tex., of the death of Mr. Walker, brother of Lieut. J. C. Walker, Capt. Graber Norman is convalescing after a serious illness of over six weeks. Lieut. Wilford Wyman is sick in quarters with a rather severe case of neuralgia. Chaplain Lutz was a visitor Tuesday.

Peter Stewart, son of Capt. M. B. Stewart, had a narrow escape from serious injury while playing soldier with a playmate who accidentally shot him with a small caliber gun, the bullet lodging near the pupil of his eye. Beyond the pain of abstracting the bullet no serious results followed. Measles is still prevalent in the post, three more cases having broken out among the children; Walter Johnson, son of Lieut. W. H. Johnson, and two children of Corporal Godden, Signal Corps, are in quarantine; Val Evans is slowly recovering.

Col. and Mrs. Bullard returned yesterday after an absence of ten days in Southern California. Thursday afternoon

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twenty young ladies and bachelors from the post and town gathered at Mrs. Merriman's tea at her quarters. The hostess was assisted by her mother, Mrs. W. K. Wright. Mrs. Wilford Twyman attended the reception at the Army and Navy Club in San Francisco Tuesday afternoon. Henry and Catherine Ripley are confined to their home by a bad case of grippe. Mrs. C. W. Mason is taking a personal interest in the Red Cross Christmas seals, which she is having distributed and disposed of at the Canteen, for the benefit of those suffering from tuberculosis.

Musician Carl Rhoades, a bugler of Co. D, 8th Inf., gave himself up to the Presidio guard a short time after shooting an Italian girl (who is not expected to live) in Monterey Wednesday evening, the result of a quarrel over a small sum of money.

Capt. J. H. Griffiths, recently promoted from the 27th Infantry to the 8th, arrived on Monday, taking command of Co. A and selecting quarters now occupied by Lieut. L. T. Baker. He will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gracie for several days.

SAN DIEGO NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 12, 1910.

Second Class Electrician Henry Ley, of the submarine Grampus, died yesterday at Agnew Sanitarium, in this city, as the result of injuries sustained on board that vessel Saturday morning by the blowing out of an intake valve. A defective cylinder is said to have caused the accident. Ensigns Stewart and Donovan and Chief Machinist Burkhardt constituted an official board of inquiry into the matter.

It is expected that the cruisers West Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, California, Pennsylvania and Colorado will all come into the harbor next Saturday, following the completion of the annual battle practice which began to-day. The California and Pennsylvania entered the harbor the past week, being the first of their class to come into San Diego Bay, thus proving that the depth of the water is sufficient to accommodate them.

Surg. Joseph O. Thompson, U.S.N., has left for Washington, D.C., after a visit here with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Thompson. The latter entertained at dinner Sunday in compliment to Capt. J. M. Orchard, of the West Virginia. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, of the South Dakota, and their daughter Dorothy are guests at the Albartross Inn. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieut. L. J. Wallace, executive officer of the Glacier, is also there. Mrs. W. A. Glassford, wife of Ensign Glassford, of the West Virginia, is expected here from San Francisco on Saturday. Mrs. Glassford is a daughter of Rear Admiral Phelps, formerly commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Arthur Haldane Doig, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, was a guest at an informal tea given Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Nellie Laird Williams at her home at Fifth and Olive streets in compliment to Mrs. William Grant, of Indianapolis. Among the Navy people who lunched or dined at Hotel del Coronado on Sunday were Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry and his aid, Lieut. R. L. Stover, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, Paymr. R. Nicholson, Capt. F. M. Bennett and Mrs. and Miss Bennett, Surg. F. G. Abeken, Ensign F. A. Taffinder, Comdr. Victor Blue and Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson.

The Navy collier Justin has arrived in port with coal for the Torpedo Fleet.

Surg. C. F. Sterne, U.S.N., and wife and Mrs. Read have taken a cottage at Coronado for the season. Additions to the Navy group at Hotel del Coronado include Med. Inspector and Mrs. O. D. Norton, Major O. S. Hill, U.S.M.O.; Pay Inspector T. H. Hicks and Ensign R. L. Stover.

Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, now a member of the Common Council of this city and superintendent of the police department, is on a business trip in the northern part of the state. Local papers have suggested that he may have the position of state bank superintendent or adjutant general of the Militia.

Lieut. J. P. Gray, of the cutter Bear, will rejoin his command in this port after a leave of absence during which he took a bride, in Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray will take apartments in this city for the present.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 23, 1910.

Capt. J. M. Orchard, of the West Virginia, was the dinner guest Sunday evening of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Thompson. Surg. Joseph O. Thompson, U.S.N., who has been making a short visit with his parents, left Tuesday for Washington, D.C. Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rhodes spent Friday at Fort Rosecrans as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr.

The Bridge-Luncheon Club was entertained Wednesday by Mrs. John Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, U.S.A., retired. On Friday Major and Mrs. McManus entertained at dinner for Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hubbard, of San Diego, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and Capt. F. K. Ferguson. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and daughter Dorothy are guests at the Albartross Inn. Captain Bennett is in command of the U.S.S. South Dakota. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieutenant Wallace, is also stopping at the Inn.

Comdr. Charles Nash, of the revenue cutter Bear, and Mrs. Nash gave an informal tea Sunday for Misses Richards, Matson, Armstrong, Morgan, Earle, McGuire, Mrs. Eckhardt, Messrs. Wheeler, Curtis, Bayless and Johnson.

An informal tea was given on board the West Virginia

Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Kenyon, Miss Ruth Carter, Miss Harriet Stafford, Lieut. Gay and Lieut. James. Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy returned to Coronado Wednesday from Europe, where they have been traveling extensively during the last two years.

Mesdames Scudder, Reed, Stuart, McCormick and Sterne were guests at a dinner given Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado. Ensign H. G. Shonerd and Mrs. Shonerd arrived from the North Thursday and are staying at the Grant Hotel. Ensign Shonerd is attached to the Torpedo Fleet. Several Army ladies attended the card party given Thursday by Mrs. Tainter, of San Diego, after which they went to the reception given by Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Hizar.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 18, 1910.

Since our last letter from this post the 11th Cavalry Hunt Club has taken advantage of the continuously good weather for a run each week. At these meets, which occur each Friday, the entire body of officers turn out, with but one or two exceptions. Also a number of the ladies join in the hunt; notably the Misses Goode, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Cushman and Mrs. Vidmer were constant attendants. The pack of eighteen hounds are in good shape. At the last meet a distance of twelve miles was covered, including twenty-six jumps. At the end of the drag hunt a fox was turned loose and after a short run was killed. The number of officers present was twenty-eight; total field thirty-four.

The officers' school of equitation has been reorganized, Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., recently graduated from Fort Riley School, being in charge. The course includes the training of young horses, over sixty new horses having recently been received from the Remount Depot, Fort Reno. The Polo Club has also been reorganized, and is doing fine work.

There is great football activity this winter. Besides the squadron teams almost every troop has a team, and match games will be played twice a week throughout the winter. As a consequence some very fine football material is being developed in the regiment.

Under the supervision of Chaplain George J. Waring there is a band concert and moving picture show every Tuesday and Thursday in the gymnasium, which is usually crowded to its limit, 500 or 600 persons being present. The chaplain has also reorganized the Soldiers' Dancing Club, which expects to have dances weekly.

At Christmas each troop will have a Christmas tree, with presents for all the men. There also will be a Christmas tree for the children of the garrison.

The fine weather makes it possible to continue regimental drills, which are held daily. The regiment is now practicing "tactical exercises," such as the attack of positions; attack and defense mounted, using the saber; attack and defense of cavalry, using the saber and rifle, and other maneuvers. These exercises are usually practiced in Chickamauga Park, whose terrain affords a fine opportunity for the use of cavalry. In drill the whole regiment is able to charge in line, without losing a single man from the ranks.

Since the summer maneuver encampment much of the old lumber left from the camp has been utilized for the construction of small houses for married soldiers, thus adding considerably to their comfort. Also stables, corral and quarters have been constructed for the pack train recently assigned to this post.

Officers from this post attended the recent horse shows at New York and Chicago with their mounts and secured a number of prizes.

On Nov. 24 the 1st Squadron of this regiment, Capt. John T. Haines commanding, went by rail to Savannah, Ga., where they took part in the exercises dedicating the monument to General Oglethorpe and where they gave a number of military exhibitions, which were greatly applauded by the people of that town.

As the holidays approach there is much social activity in the way of dinners, hops, etc. There is also talk of a number of weddings.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 11, 1910.

Mrs. Clark R. Elliott was hostess on Thursday last at a large and elaborate bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Paul Potter. Seven tables of the game entertained nearly thirty friends, and prizes were won by Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Brig T. Cannon, Miss Mary Marshall, Mrs. Charles B. Titcomb, Mrs. McDaniels and Mrs. Gillette and Mrs. Willis Uline. At the tea following the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Uline, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Calla Crane. The home was beautiful with cut flowers, pink carnations and great yellow chrysanthemums. A beautifully appointed dinner was given Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Palmer, in compliment to Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, retired, who has been a guest at the Keyes home for the past few weeks. The table decorations were all in pink. The guests, besides General Bisbee, were Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Major and Mrs. Dwight N. Holley and Miss Holley, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall entertained on Friday evening with a delightful bridge party for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter. Five tables were filled, and prizes were awarded to Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh, Miss Ward, Colonel Scott and Lieutenant Wieser. Later a delicious supper was served, the hostess being assisted by her sister, Mrs. Miller. The home was all decorated with Christmas colors of red and green.

The soccer game which was to have been played between the Douglas team and the Salt Lake team on Saturday was postponed on account of rain. Lieut. Clark R. Elliott is quite proud of his team, as they held the strongest team in town—the Building Trades team—down to an even break at the last game.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey entertained a party of friends at dinner Thursday, followed by a box party at the Orpheum. A son was born on Thursday last to Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, U.S.A., who is here, a guest of her sister, Miss Katherine Judge. Mrs. Edward Richards and her daughter, Miss Gertrude Richards, have gone to West Point to spend some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker. Mrs. Thomas W. Jennings has gone to Governors Island to spend the rest of the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Wells, wife of Capt. Briant H. Wells, 29th Inf.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 17, 1910.

Last Thursday at Mrs. Butcher's home Mrs. Edwin Butcher and Mrs. McDaniels entertained all the people of the post at a tea to say good-by to the Potters, who expect to leave shortly. The rooms were gay with Christmas colors. Mrs. Dwight E. Holley, Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Mrs. John M. Palmer, Mrs. Charles L. Sampson and Miss Adele Holley assisted. Both officers and ladies filled the cheery rooms, and the strains of the regimental orchestra mingled with the bright conversation. Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh entertained the ladies of the garrison on Saturday afternoon at a bridge tea in compliment to Mrs. Paul C. Potter. Mrs. Potter assisted in serving. Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, of Boston, who has spent the past few weeks in town, was the honored guest at many social affairs. He has now gone to the Presidio at San Francisco for a visit, having left here on Dec. 17. He was entertained at a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kiser on Tuesday, and at a similar affair on Wednesday given by Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson.

There will be the usual Christmas tree for the children this year. Capt. A. J. McNab is managing the affair and Mrs. Uline will have charge of the music. The Regimental Bridge Club was pleasantly entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith. The prizes were won by Mrs. D. N. Holley and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey will leave for San Diego to ap

Give him a Maxim Silencer for Christmas

The Maxim Silencer with the coupling enables any one to fit it on any .22 cal. rifle without the use of tools. No more cutting threads or disfiguring the Gun.

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Christmas with his parents. Lieutenant Bell has returned from Fort Duchesne, and Lieutenant Dixon has gone to take his place. Mr. and Mrs. Lee, from Cheyenne, Wyo., were here for a day or so visiting Lieut. Alva Lee. Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson were among the ladies who assisted at a bridge tea given during the week in town by Miss Ethel Mount.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 14, 1910.

Field day at the post last Thursday was much enjoyed. The afternoon was perfect and a number of visitors came out from El Paso. The bayonet fencing and wall scaling were the most interesting and the blind man's race the most amusing. The fencing was a draw and Co. F were the champion wall scalers. Private O'Donnell was the winner in the blind man's race. After the field sports Mrs. Sharpe entertained at bridge for the ladies of the post.

Chaplain Sutherland has returned from a short visit to Fort Bayard, and gave a lecture on Sunday night on "The Sunshine at Fort Bayard." Mrs. Sharpe gave the last of her series of "at home" days last week, when she was assisted in the drawing room by Mrs. Schley, Mrs. DeLoeffe and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Crea and Miss Heard serving in the attractive dining room.

Colonel Sharpe has returned from the East, but will leave soon for a short visit to California, where he has many interests. It is with much regret that the garrison part with Captain DeLoeffe and his family the last of this month. He returned about six weeks ago from eight months spent abroad, where he made a special study of the diseases of women and children, and since his return has been kept busy, having done four major operations in the post; one woman who had been an invalid for years is now entirely recovered and doing all of her work. Major Grubbs will relieve Captain DeLoeffe and is expected to arrive this week from Fort McIntosh.

Mrs. T. F. Schley entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon last week for Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. DeLoeffe and Mrs. Turner, of the post, and Mrs. William Glasgow, Mrs. H. C. Myles and Mrs. Buckler, of El Paso. Mrs. Sharpe gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. DeLoeffe, Lieutenant Sharpe and Miss Heard.

Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor in El Paso last week, from San Antonio, to attend a meeting of prominent citizens who are interested in building a million-dollar hotel in the city. During his visit General Bullis was the guest of honor at a banquet given him by the citizens of the city. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor in El Paso last week, from Washington, D.C.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 15, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Northrop Jones have as house guest Mrs. Edward Stevens Norton, of Washington, D.C., who will be with her daughter, Mrs. Jones, for several weeks. An attractive reception was given for Mrs. Norton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at the quarters of Captain Jones, when the rooms were beautifully decorated with quantities of mistletoe and roses and lighted by numerous candles. In the receiving line were Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Poore, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Mortimer and Mrs. Syera.

The tables from which a light collation was served were especially pretty; in the center of one lay a large hick of mistletoe, out of which rose a tall, slender gold and crystal vase decorated with gold mistletoe, in which were exquisite pale pink roses. Silver bonbon dishes, the ice cream bowl and coffee service, all surrounded with mistletoe and illuminated by candles, completed a charming and unusual picture.

Mrs. McIntyre presided over the coffee and Miss Elizabeth Reynolds over the ice cream. A bevy of charming young girls from the post and from San Antonio assisted in serving and at the punch bowl. Mrs. Jones infused a true holiday spirit into the reception.

RECEPTION AT FORT OMAHA.

The elite of Omaha (Neb.) society, to the number of about 1,000, were guests Dec. 14 of the officers and ladies of the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri and the adjacent posts of Forts Orosco and Omaha at a reception and ball given at the Rome Hotel, Omaha. For splendor and tone the affair surpassed anything of its kind in recent years, says a correspondent.

The immense ballroom, glistening in coats-of-arms, the national and regimental colors, and the whole interspersed with floral and palm decorations, presented a gorgeous appearance.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, of department headquarters; Major and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, of Fort Crook, and Major and Mrs. Daniel J. Carr, of Fort Omaha, received the guests as they arrived and were presented by Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy. Mrs. Smith wore a very handsome costume of pearl gray embroidered crepe, prettily designed with real lace. Mrs. Atkinson was becomingly gowned in an all-black costume of satin, relieved with black chiffon and heavily trimmed with lace and jet. Mrs. Carr wore a stunning imported dress of white lace with pearl trimmings and carried an arm bouquet of American Beauty roses. Sergeants of the 4th U.S. Infantry and the Signal Corps, in full dress uniforms, assisted upon the arrival of guests at the Jackson street entrance.

Adjoining the ballroom was the main dining room, a section of which had been enobled with palms. Here a buffet luncheon was served at 9:30 o'clock. The ladies of the two posts and of the department headquarters proved themselves charming hostesses and fluttered through the two rooms, attending personally to the wants of their guests.

Dancing began early and the big ballroom was soon filled to overflowing. The dress uniforms of the officers presented a pleasing contrast to the somber civilian attire of their gentlemen guests and the whole was wonderfully set off by the varicolored gowns of the ladies.

Each was presented with a dance card, which in itself



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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads,
Cheese, etc.

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was a thing of beauty. The card was handsomely engraved and embossed on the front cover with the insignia of the Army in gold and was bound with the national colors of red, white and blue in the form of a cord. There were twenty-four numbers on the card.

The band of the 4th Regiment was heard in concert selections before the dancing began. The programs called for twenty-four numbers, and a few extras were added. The dance music had been carefully chosen, and included most recent favorites for dancing. The initial waltz was an old favorite, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," and the refrain of the closing dance was also familiar. Other waltzes included, "Tales of Hoffman," "A Dream of Heaven," "Vision of Salome," "Señora," and "Wedding of the Winds." One of the two barn dances was tripped to "Every Little Movement" from "Madame Sherry."

As one officer put it, the affair was given in honor of the representative citizens of Omaha and their wives, as a "slight recognition of the courtesies extended the officers of the Army and their wives in Omaha." That their efforts were successful beyond question was the opinion of everyone who took it upon himself to talk about it.

The majority of guests remained until the last dance. Those who left earlier did so in order to catch the last car toward their respective homes.

MOTHERS BE CAUTIOUS.

In selecting a food for the baby don't experiment. Baby can't stand much experimenting. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is acted upon by the infant stomach substantially the same as mother's milk. For 50 years it has made glad mothers and started thousands of babies on life's journey with health and happiness.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Dec. 20. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

The following is the itinerary for the cruise of the battle ships of the Atlantic Fleet to the English Channel and Guantanamo:

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

(Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota.)

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
Cherbourg, France	Dec. 8, 1910	Dec. 30, 1910
Guantanamo	Jan. 16, 1911	

Second Division.

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
(Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina.)		
Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England	Dec. 8, 1910	Dec. 30, 1910
Guantanamo	Jan. 16, 1911	

Third Division.

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
(Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont.)		
Brest, France	Dec. 9, 1910	Dec. 30, 1910
Guantanamo	Jan. 16, 1911	

Fourth Division.

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
(Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia.)		
Gravesend, England	Dec. 8, 1910	Dec. 29, 1910
Guantanamo	Jan. 16, 1911	

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Cherbourg, France.

DELAWARE, 1st O.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Cherbourg, France.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st O.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Cherbourg, France.

MICHIGAN, 1st O.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Cherbourg, France.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

KANSAS, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st O.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Brest, France.

VERMONT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Brest, France.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Brest, France.

IDAHO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert Q. Deane. At Brest, France.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Gravesend, England.

NEBRASKA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Gravesend, England.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Gravesend, England.

VIRGINIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Gravesend, England.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

The Tennessee, Montana and Washington will remain in the vicinity of Hampton Roads until about Jan. 4. The three vessels named will be joined by the Birmingham, Chester, North Carolina and Salem, and they will leave in company about Jan. 4 for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, holding certain exercises en route.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Hampton Roads, Va. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Celtic will remain at Boston until she sails for Guantanamo, about Jan. 4, to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Dec. 19 from Cherbourg, France, for Weymouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Dec. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Lebanon has been ordered to proceed to New York and Boston and thence to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to arrive about Jan. 15.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Panther will remain at New York until early in January, when she will sail for Guantanamo to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Arrived Dec. 14 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Tentative itinerary for the Solace: Leave San Juan, P.R., Dec. 21; arrive Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 22; leave Dec. 27; arrive La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 29, leave Jan. 5, 1911; arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14; arrive Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 14. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hamilton, Bermuda, for San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

A general plan of operations of the Pacific Fleet for the year 1911 is announced.

On January 1 the home yard of the West Virginia will be changed from Mare Island to Puget Sound.

During January, February and March the Maryland and West Virginia will conduct coal tests in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

On January 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Colorado will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for repairs, remaining there until about March 15.

During January, February and March the California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania will exercise on the Southern California coast.

All six vessels of this fleet will hold battle target practice and steaming trials in April in the vicinity of Santa Barbara.

In May, June and July the West Virginia, Maryland, California and Colorado will exercise in the vicinity of Puget Sound, the West Virginia and Maryland continuing the coal tests if not completed by that time.

Upon the completion of battle practice in April the Pennsylvania will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for boiler repairs, remaining until about July 15, and the South Dakota will go to Mare Island for repairs.

Elementary target practice will be held by all six vessels in August.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gilmore. At San Diego, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Chancery Thomas, Commander.

OALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Diego, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal.

NAVAGO (tender). Bsn. Daniel Dowling. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. At Hong Kong, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tse River.

VILLALBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Roy O. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

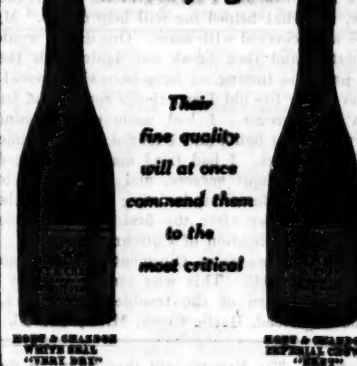
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Charles M. Fabs. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

TUGS.

CHOCATAW, Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PATUXENT, Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUCK, Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Arrived Dec. 17 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedoboat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Arrived Dec. 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived Dec. 16 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

OYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. At Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Des Moines will leave Gibraltar about Dec. 24 for Monrovia, Liberia, and will then proceed to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Dinger. Arrived Dec. 19 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Dubuque will remain at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., until about Dec. 22, and then proceed to New York for a stay of ten days, and thence to the West Indies to relieve the Tacoma.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Dec. 7 from Brest, France, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constain. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George B. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Mervether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. Sailed Dec. 17 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth Navy Yard about Jan. 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicine without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Mrs. Altie Etison, 93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."

the Marietta. The Marietta will then return to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARE (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Arrived Dec. 14 at Cherbourg, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st O.B.S., 13 guns. Comdr. Carlo E. Brittain. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Paducah has been assigned to surveying duty on the Central American coast, and will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 1 to that station. She will be based on Colon. The surveying season will be from February to July, inclusive.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr. At Charleston, S.C. The Paulding is en route to the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PEORIA, G., 6 guns. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel E. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The Perkins has been ordered to proceed when ready for sea, to Newport, R.I., and thence to Hampton Roads. The vessel will later be ordered to Key West for the winter. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Sailed Dec. 16 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Sailed Dec. 17 from Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. Placed in commission Dec. 15 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Dubuque will relieve the Tacoma on the Central American coast in January, after which the Tacoma will return to her home yard, New York. The Dubuque is expected to be ready to leave the Portsmouth Yard about Dec. 22, and to arrive on the Central American coast about Jan. 15.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John V. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Arrived Dec. 18 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Dec. 15 at Brest, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Lieutenant Zeno E. Briggs. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of repairs on the Vicksburg at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., the vessel will proceed to San Francisco and remain there until about Jan. 1, when the vessel will probably proceed to Central America to relieve the Yorktown.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 7 from Cherbourg, France, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth Yard about Jan. 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve the Marietta. The Marietta will then return to the navy yard, Portsmouth.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. Arrived Dec. 13 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Dec. 12 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Arrived Dec. 17 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Dec. 17 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Arrived Dec. 17 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Dec. 17 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived Dec. 17 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, station, Portsmouth, Va.

OUTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SALMON (submarine). Lieut. David A. Weaver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Dec. 15 at San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. Arrived Dec. 15 at San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. Arrived Dec. 15 at San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabanis. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Ramey, Hiddle, Blakely, Craven, Chubb, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackintosh, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tiney, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Flunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Mobile, Ala. Address there.

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STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Oumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Berthelotte. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the Naval Station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply has been ordered to make a trip to Manila and return.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.	Powhatan, New York.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.	Rodney, Cavite, P.I.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.	Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.	Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.	Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.	Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.	Sotomomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.	Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.	Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.	Traffic, New York.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.	Transfer, New York.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.	Triton, Washington, D.C.
Narkeeta, New York.	Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Pawnee, New York.	Unesa, Norfolk, Va.
Pawnee, Bremerton, Wash.	Vigilant, Yonkers, N.Y.
Pennacook, Portsmouth, N.H.	Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Pentucket, New York.	Wabnet, Norfolk, Va.
Pontiac, New York.	

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.	Miantonomah, at Philadelphia.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.	Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.	Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Bagle, at Annapolis, Md.	Monadnock, at Cavite.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.	Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.	Nepero, at New York.
Charleston, at Puget Sound.	Ohio, at New York.
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.	Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.	Pampanga, at Cavite.
Cleveland, Mare Island, Cal.	Panay, at Cavite.
Constitution, at Boston.	Puritan, Norfolk, Va.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.	Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.	Reliance, Olongapo, P.I.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.	Restless, at Newport, R.I.
General Alava, at Cavite.	Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Gwin, at Newport.	St. Louis, at Puget Sound.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.	San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.	Siletto, at Newport.
Kearny, at Philadelphia.	Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.	Talbot, at Newport.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.	Terror, at Philadelphia.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.	Yankee, at New Bedford.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.	

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.	Isle de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)	
Aileen, Providence, R.I.	Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.	Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.	Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.	Ozark, Washington, D.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.	Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.	Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Granite State, New York city.	Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Huntress, at St. Louis.	Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Tonopah, navy yard, New York
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.	(stationed at Hoboken, N.J.)
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
	Wasp, New York city.
	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duval. U.S.A., commanding. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., will assume command on Jan. 13, 1911.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramon D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.

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Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Tacoma Park, D.C.; D. in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F. L. in Philippines—address Manila; I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911; Cos. E and H will leave Manila, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 15, 1911.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., and nine troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1910. Address Manila, P.I. Troops D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived May 2, 1909. Will sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1911 for station at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Forts Huachuca and Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived April 6, 1909. Will sail for U.S. March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and

H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs., and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Washington; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Washington; Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Schofield Bks., H.T., March 5, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assinibone, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-Gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., will sail for Manila April 5, 1911.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Miamoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah, will sail for Manila May 5, 1911.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; J, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egebert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. B, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail in June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston Tex.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 3, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3195: White pine.—Sch. 3195: Fire hose.—Sch. 3197: Flax canvas.—Sch. 3198: Convertible fans. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 12-19-10.

KHAKI SUITING, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1910. SEALED PROPOSALS to be publicly opened in this office at 11 a.m., Dec. 28, 1910, are hereby invited for supplying the Marine Corps with 200,000 yards of piece dyed khaki suiting for the manufacture of clothing. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained and sealed standard samples examined at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 South Broad Street, Phila., Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive informalities. C. L. McCRAWLEY, Lt. Col., Asst. Quartermaster, In Charge of Quartermaster's Dept.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., December 27, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies as follows: Sch. 3129: Underwear.—Sch. 3152: Furnishing and erecting railroad scale.—Sch. 3154: Turkish bath towels.—Sch. 3174: Shellac.—Sch. 3177: Linoleum, cotton canvas, Dowlas linen, mail pouches, rubber doys.—Sch. 3178: Pneumatic drilling machines, chipping hammers, differential blocks, hand tools.—Sch. 3179: Sheet brass, brass tubing, wrought iron or steel pipe.—Sch. 3180: Solder steel.—Sch. 3181: Air and suction hose.—Sch. 3182: Paints, etc.—Sch. 3184: Manganese bronze, sperm oil.—Sch. 3185: Generator sets, transformers.—Sch. 3186: Stationery. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 12-12-10.

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